The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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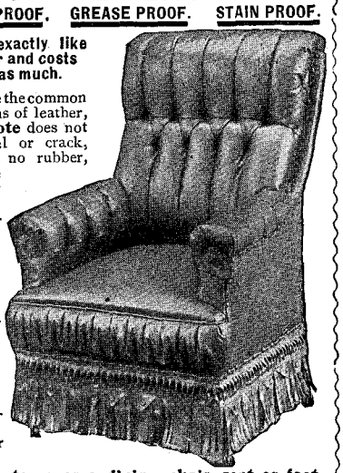

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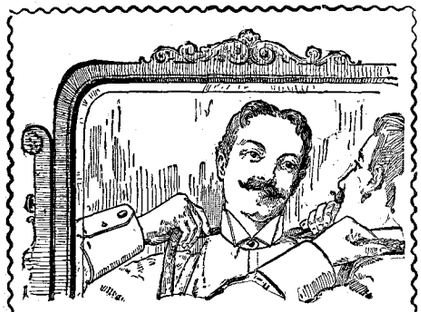

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

IS THE PHILIPPINE WAR OVER?

THE situation in the Philippines gains added interest from the fact that General Otis considers his work virtually done. To show the feebleness of the native resistance, General Otis recently reported that in the 124 skirmishes since January 1 the American loss was 81 killed and 164 wounded, while the insurgent loss was 1,426 killed and 1,450 captured, most of whom were wounded. The Americans have also captured over 3,000 small arms and 165 cannon. "A number of insurgent officers are surrendering," he said (the insurgent leader Montenegro surrendered last week), "and the situation is gradually becoming more pacific." Last week, according to the Manila dispatches, the insurgents lost nearly 1,000 men in a number of hot engagements, the American loss being only nine killed and sixteen wounded. The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) thinks that a total Filipino death loss of 20,000 since the beginning of the insurrection would not be an exaggerated estimate. Our own death loss, says the same paper, amounts to date to about 1,800, of whom 1,000 have died from disease, and "a particularly melancholy feature," of the reports is the large number who have killed themselves while insane or have been brought back insane to this country. *The Republican* thinks the climate our worst foe, and says: "No doubt the Filipinos have seen the heaviest of their life losses from this woful struggle. But we have only just begun to count up ours."

Some of the anti-expansionist papers are quoting as proof that the insurrection is not yet quiet the following news report received from Manila about the same time as the above report from General Otis:

"General Young, commanding in northern Luzon, has made several requests for reinforcements, representing that his force is inadequate; that the men are exhausted by the necessity of constant vigilance; that he is unable to garrison the towns in his jurisdiction; that the insurgents are returning to the district and killing the *amigos*, and that it is necessary for him to inflict punishment in several sections before the rainy season begins. General James Bell, who is in command in Southern Luzon, has made similar representations. He says his forces are inadequate, and that he merely holds a few towns, without controlling the territory."

"It is a hornet's nest," says the Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.); "we merely hold a few towns, and that only by main force. Everywhere the people are against the American army of occupation." The Philadelphia *Times* (Ind. Rep.) calls this news report "a danger signal to the Administration, and one that President McKinley should fully appreciate," and says:

"Better by far call out additional troops and hasten the complete possession of the Philippine Islands, than permit the war to linger on until the next election with the insurgents recapturing the places we have possessed but can not hold. The Filipino war must be ended, or it will be a fearful stumbling-block for McKinley in the coming campaign. The only safety to the army and to the Filipinos who favor submission to our government is in sufficient forces to hold indefinitely every position we capture, and thus invite the confidence of the Filipinos in our government by showing them that American authority means the revival of business, industry, and trade. If there are not enough troops in the Philippines, send them at once, and the story should never be repeated that a town or locality captured by our troops has been recaptured by the insurgents. It is a serious danger signal, and the President should so understand it."

Mr. Phelps Whitmarsh, *The Outlook's* special correspondent in the Philippines, writes:

"The provinces generally supposed to be pacified, such as Pangasinan, Nueva Ecija, La Union, the Ilocos, and the central provinces, are again in a disturbed and dangerous state. Tagalog propagandists are circulating afresh throughout the country, levying new contributions, stirring up the sheep-like provincials with false reports, encouraging hopes of independence, and preaching the gospel of war. '*Mas resistancia, mas esperanza*' (the more resistance, the more hope) is their watchword. Civil authorities, local and provincial *presidentes*, all appointed by American authority, and professing allegiance to that authority, are known to be insurgent informers and traitors; *asembleas* are again established in all the principal towns; and General Otis has admitted to me that the Hongkong and Manila juntas were never more active than they are to-day.

"Everywhere the *insurrectos* are reorganizing or preparing for it. Everywhere, when one gets beneath the polished surface, one finds the same old hatred toward the Americans, the same hope and belief in ultimate independence. With the exception of a mere handful, too insignificant to be considered, every Filipino in his heart is an *insurrecto* and wishes to drive the Americans from the islands. Even at the present moment the so-called 'pacified' provinces are in a bad state. Small fights, seldom recorded, are occurring constantly in all parts; provision trains are being captured by roving, *amigo*-clad bands; the railway is attacked periodically; it is unsafe for a small party of white men to travel anywhere outside Manila without a military escort; and good American lives are being lost daily. Let those who think that the Philippine war is over visit the islands and judge for themselves. As I have already ventured to say in one of my early letters, unless more stringent measures are taken at once, it will be a question of years, not months, before peaceful conditions obtain."

Mr. Whitmarsh attributes this state of affairs to three principal causes: First, the "intolerably feeble and hesitating manner" in which the authorities in Manila have conducted the war; second, the "wavering," "what-shall-we-do attitude" of the Administra-

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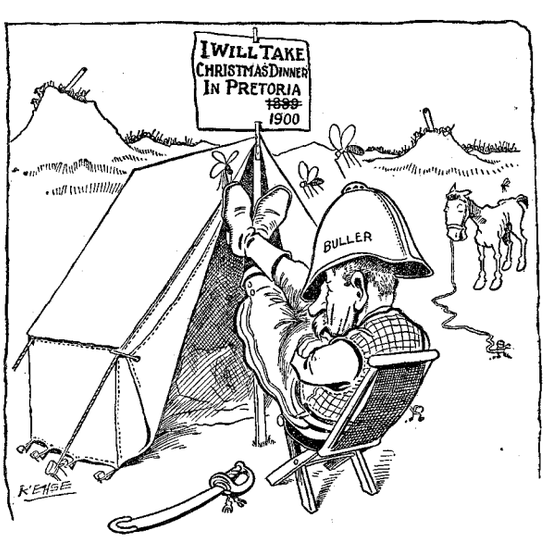
tion in Washington, and third, the "immense help and confidence" that "have been given to our enemies by the utterances ot such men as Senator Hoar." Indeed, Mr. Whitmarsh says that "this misguided man and his associates have done more to encourage the insurrectionists and to fan the flame of Philippine warfare than all the rest."

General Miles, in a recent interview reported in the Philadelphia *Press*, said: "We have sent, in all, about 80,000 soldiers to the Philippines, and of this number about 15,000 volunteers have been withdrawn. I do not agree with those who contend that the end of the war is in sight."

BRITISH WAR SCANDALS.

UNSPARING criticism seems to be the order of the day in South African military affairs, and military idols appear to be toppling on every hand. Even Lord Kitchener seems to have been relegated to unimportant duties after his encounter with Cronje at Paardeburg, as he has hardly been heard of since then. The recall of Gatacre roused the British press to ask why he alone should be sacrificed for the many blunders of the war, and now that the War Office has made public Lord Roberts's severe comments on Buller, Warren, and Thorneycroft, the angry cry of the press seems to have been only stimulated, and they are calling for more heads, including some of the heads of the War Office. The London *Times*, for example, is asking whether Lord Roberts has not also commented upon General Methuen's operations, especially those at Magersfontein, and if so, whether the War Office has suppressed the comments; and it also wants to know why the criticisms on Buller, Warren, and Thorneycroft, which were dated February 13, were withheld so long and then published. The general tone of press comment on the matter, both British and American, seems to indicate, in fact, a suspicion of jobbery.

No hint is heard, however, to the effect that Lord Roberts's criticisms are undeserved. He censures Buller, Warren, and Thorneycroft for the British reverse at Spion Kop, where Colonel Thorneycroft ordered a retreat when reinforcements were at hand, and where Buller and Warren, according to Lord Roberts, displayed a deplorable lack of energy and judgment. "The impression made by Roberts's review," says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, "is that all the generals at Spion Kop lost their heads, and that a flank movement that should have succeeded fell into confusion, ending in retreat." Some recent letters from the Boer camp in Natal, published in the New York *Herald*, say that the Boers themselves were surprised at the bad tactics of the British at Spion Kop, and affirm that the force of 2,500 British on the kop were dislodged by a Boer force of 450, who gained a position where they could rake the British trenches with their rifle-fire.



BULLER (soliloquizing): "What's the rush so long as I keep my promise?"
—*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

The worst feature of the Spion Kop criticism, however, the press seem to agree, is the fact that Buller and Warren are left in command, while this criticism, that is likely to make their men lose confidence in them, is given out for publication. Spencer Wilkinson, the military critic of the London *Morning Post*, says that its effect "must be positively demoralizing." The New York *Times* says that such treatment of these officers "is like putting them in the pillory to be jeered at by the men under them," and it "is enough to demoralize any army that was ever assembled." The indignation of the British army and the British public, thinks the same paper, ought to fall upon the War Office for this serious indiscretion. Indeed, the Baltimore *American* believes that the real intent of the British Government is "to sacrifice Generals Buller and Warren to cover its own deficiencies." Buller and Warren blundered, to be sure, continues the same paper, but "these blunders, and their disastrous effects, are not now of present concern to the Government of Great Britain. It is looking to its own protection, and in order to hide its own glaring errors it must have lambs for the slaughter. Hence, it tosses Buller and Warren, admittedly two of its most capable and redoubtable generals, to be macerated by public opinion. Lacking the moral courage to act decisively, it throws out General Roberts's stigmatizing report, well knowing that this document will force the two chosen victims to resign and to return to England in virtual disgrace." The same paper goes on:

"The failure of the Government to instantly supersede Buller and Warren upon receipt of Roberts's report, five weeks ago, is wholly inexcusable. Instead of taking prompt and decisive action by recalling these blundering generals, it has permitted them to continue in important commands, thereby confessing its own weakness. And this evidence is increased by Tuesday's action. Even now the Government lacks courage, and can only give its generals as a prey to public sentiment. The effect of this upon the entire British army is easily imagined. It will demoralize the troops, destroy their confidence in the commanding officers, shake the trust in the capacity of the Government to competently and intelligently direct the offensive operations. Such revelations of crimination and recrimination indicate that others of great moment lie concealed in the War Office archives, and with this threatened disaster hanging over officers and their commands such a thing as *esprit de corps* is impossible. Buller, Warren, and Thorneycroft may have blundered, but, viewing the affair from afar, it appears that the Government has blundered more seriously. Withal, Tuesday must be regarded as a calamitous day for the British, and one which will aid the Boers, by its moral effect upon their antagonists, more signally than any victory of arms they have yet achieved."

Yet while these military executions are attended with so much tumult, they may prove to be just what the army needs most. "As the tug of war is yet to come," says the Baltimore *Sun*, "it is not without reason that the British commander-in-chief seeks to get rid of wooden-headed subordinates." The Philadelphia *Press*, too, remarks:

"The trenchant criticism of General Roberts, which ends the careers he criticizes, is but part of the great change this war is making in the English military service. The suppressed feeling of the English public is plain in every line of public comment. The typical English officer, with all the virtues and all the ignorance of a savage chief, brave, reckless, quick to lead, slow to plan, pleasure-loving, and given to no patient study of the art and practise of war, is over. He has been tried and failed. New men will come to the front of the new, modern type alike in war and in industry, men patient, hard-working, painstaking, living studious nights and laborious days, and winning promotion by assiduous devotion to detail joined to that extreme bravery which only high training gives."

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AMERICA AT THE PARIS FAIR.

EARLY interest in the French Exposition, as reflected in American newspaper comment, is drawn mainly to the American exhibit, its size, advanced state of preparation, and general excellence. The number of exhibitors from each of the leading nations is given as follows:

France	30,000	Russia	1,500
United States	6,564	Scandinavia	1,400
Belgium	2,500	Austria	1,000
Germany	2,000	Great Britain	600
Italy	2,000	British colonies	600

This long lead which the United States has in number of exhibitors over Great Britain and Germany, our most formidable commercial rivals, has caused not a little jubilation. The New York *Tribune* says:

"American exhibitors are, in fact, more numerous than those from any three other countries put together, and three times as numerous as the French exhibitors at the Chicago Fair. The result will be that the Paris Fair will seem much like a Franco-American exhibition, with the rest of the world taken in 'to fill up the chinks.' Or, at any rate, the millions who visit the Fair who have never visited America, and who perhaps have only an inadequate conception of it, will be made to realize as never before to what a commanding estate in commerce, industry, and arts the United States has risen."

The American exhibits cover nearly eight acres, and in agriculture, food products, mining, and liberal education is far ahead of all outsiders. American machinery, too, holds its usual commanding position. "We may not be quite up to Europe in pure art," says the Minneapolis *Tribune*, "but in the line of practical utility, American machinery is unsurpassed, and Europe is likely to open its eyes in wonderment when it beholds what our inventors have accomplished." The small size of the British exhibit and of some of the other exhibits is pretty generally attributed to an unfriendly feeling toward France; but American manufacturers seem to regard the Fair as a chance for first-class advertising, in which the feeling of friendliness or unfriendliness toward France cuts no figure. Thus the Baltimore *American* says of our exhibit:

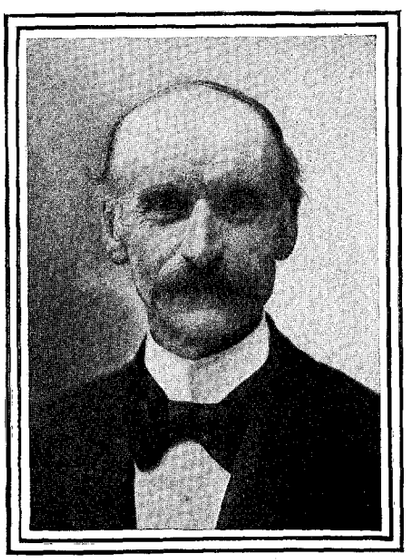
"This fine display will bring its own reward, not only to the individual exhibitors, but to the manufacturing interests of the whole country. It will attract the attention of the whole world to American products, and prove their superiority in such a way that larger orders than were even known before are sure to come from the best markets of the world. Such exhibits at such a place are a practical investment likely to be worth thousands of times more than they cost. This country has just begun its work as a great competitor in many of the markets of the world, and its fine showing at Paris will help it in its rapid advance toward the highest position as a manufacturing center. Long has the United States been the granary of the world; soon will it become the world's greatest factory."

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, too, says:

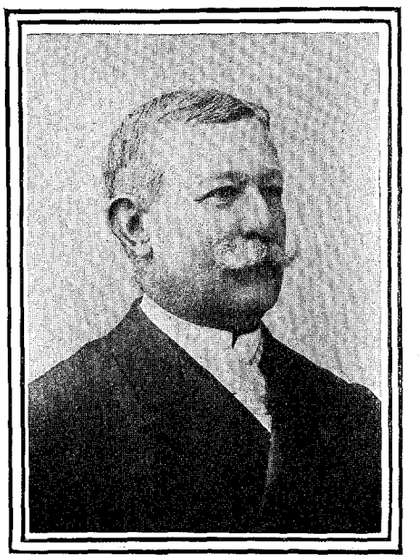
"International expositions afford a peculiarly ready and profitable method of advertising a country's resources and capabilities. America has moved up to the second place among the great countries in the extent and value of its foreign trade. The United Kingdom is the only country which leads us in this particular, and the gains which we have been making in the past three or four years show that we will soon be in the first place. World's fairs are becoming more and more attractive and profitable."

But in seeking out the many inventions on show at the fair, the visitor is not likely to miss that greatest exhibit, of which he is himself a part. Says the New York *Times*:

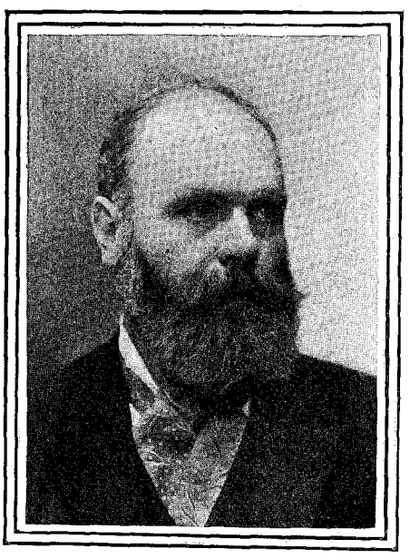
"There is another element of pleasure and of profit that should not be omitted from the reckoning—the opportunity that the people of all races and climes will have to study each other. It used to be said that the people of the North and the South, of the East and the West, knew each other only by hearsay until they met in Fairmount Park at the Centennial Exposition of 1876.



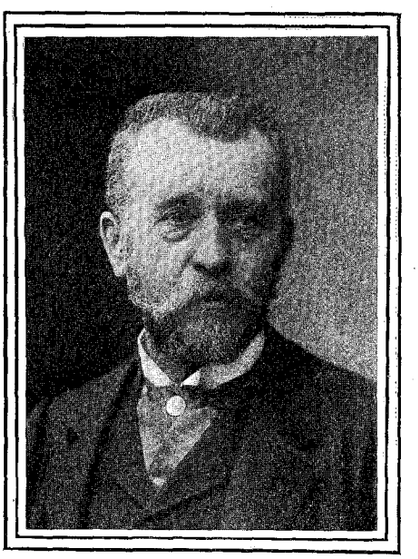
M. ALFRED PICARD,
Commissioner-General.



M. DELAUNAY-BELLVILLE,
Chief of Transportation.



M. HENARD,
Architect of the Palace of Electricity.



M. BOUVARD,
Chief Architect.

MAKERS OF THE EXPOSITION.

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That was a serviceable coming together. It is a like service to the people of the world that France has done in once more offering them a chance to take a look at each other."

Indeed, the New York *World* observes, such a gathering brings about a "better understanding among nations" and aids "the cause of peace and human welfare all over the world. As national hostility and jealousy are based on ignorance and prejudice, so national comity and friendliness are based on a better knowledge of each other among the people of the different nations. . . . One single grand international festival of peace like the Paris Exposition is worth more for the safety of the nations taking part in it than all the expenditures of their military and naval budgets." However true that may be for other nations (England and the Transvaal Republic have exhibits at the Fair not far apart), it is pretty generally believed that the Exposition has been a potent influence in stilling France's impulses to imbroglios, foreign or domestic. As Mr. B. D. Woodward says in *The North American Review* this month: "Peace permeates the entire fabric of an exposition, and throughout the formative period we acknowledge with the utmost satisfaction that the Paris Exposition, with millions of dollars staked upon its success, has appeared constantly amid dark and troubled scenes as a blessed peace factor in the recent history of France."

"A HAPPY AND PEACEFUL COUNTRY BIDS YOU WELCOME."
—*The Detroit News-Tribune.*

CUBAN CENSUS RETURNS.

THE results of the Cuban census surprise most of the press. Instead of being dangerously near the condition of Haiti, it appears that there are about 80,000 native white Cubans qualified to vote, as against 26,000 colored. In view of this showing, says the New York *Times*, "there is no slightest probability of negro domination." Another unexpected feature is the size of the population, which numbers 1,572,797. As the population before the last war was reckoned at 1,631,687, this would make it seem at first thought that the loss during that time of sword and fire was less than 60,000. The New York *Tribune*, however, estimates that in the period between the two censuses the natural increase of population was probably 200,000 or more, so that the total loss by the war may have been between 250,000 and 300,000. The papers take as an ill omen the fact that nearly three fourths of the population are illiterate. The Philadelphia *Times* says: "This fact alone indicates that the suffrage will be necessarily a restricted one, and that one of the first conditions of stable, popular government in that island will be the establishment of a system of public schools at which the children of the common people can secure the rudiments of an education."

The most striking features of the census returns, as given in the press reports, are as follows:

"The total population of Cuba is 1,572,797, including 815,205 males and 757,592 females. There are 447,372 white males and 462,926 white females of native birth. The foreign whites number 115,760 males and 26,458 females. There are 111,898 male negroes and 122,740 female negroes. The mixed races number 125,500 males and 145,305 females. There are 14,694 male and 163 female Chinese. The population of Havana City is 235,981, and of the province of Havana 424,304. The population of the province of Matanzas is 202,444, of Pinar del Rio 173,064, of Puerto Principe 88,234, of Santa Clara 356,536, and of Santiago 327,715.

"Of the total population of the island, 1,108,709 persons are set down as single, 246,351 as married, while 131,787 live together by mutual consent. There are 85,112 widows.

"Of the total population, according to citizenship, 20,478 are Spanish, 1,296,367 are Cuban, 175,811 are in suspense, 79,526 are of other citizenship, and 616 are unknown. The Spanish by birth number 129,240. Of the children ten years of age and over 49,414 have attended school. Of the total population 443,426 can read and write, and 19,158 have a superior education.

"The negroes are in the minority in Cuba, constituting only 32 per cent. of the population, being most numerous in Santiago, where they constitute 43 per cent. The native whites constitute more than one half the population, or 58 per cent. The proportion of children under five years of age is unusually small, but the proportion under twenty-one years is normal; about one half of the population. Only 15.7 per cent. of the adults were married. Nearly nine tenths of the inhabitants were born in Cuba. Nine tenths of the children less than ten years of age do not attend school; 43 per cent. above ten years are literate."

Local elections will be held in all parts of the island June 16.

SOME RECENT TRUST DEVELOPMENTS.

SELDOM have the attacks made on capitalists by the radical press been more severe than were the comments of some of the sober financial journals last week on the managers of the American Steel and Wire Company. The New York *Journal of Commerce* refers to them as "our financial anarchists," and the New York *Evening Post* said of their "recent performance" that "there has been nothing worse since the days when Fisk and Gould wrecked the Erie Railway." The charge brought against them by these and other papers is, in brief, that the managers kept up the prices of their wares and stocks artificially, and then "rigged" the stock market and made a large sum by depressing prices. Last week, at any rate, the price of the stocks of the company collapsed, and the managers announced that there was no market for their wares and closed twelve mills without warning, throwing six thousand men out of work. There is no direct proof, of course, that the managers were interested in the stock market at all; but the suspicion that they were seems to be widely entertained. Even if they were not, says *The Evening Post*, "the manner in which they took the step of closing their mills was altogether unprincipled and outrageous." The mills were ordered, in a few days, to begin work again; but instead of allaying suspicion, this was taken to confirm the view that the closing of them in the first place was intended to create a false impression that trade was dull. *The Journal of Commerce* says:

"The rising tide of public opposition to the trust system will be considerably swelled by tactics like these, whatever may be their origin or partial justification. If the combination designed to regulate competition is more uncertain and capricious in its operation than the system of untrammeled industrial strife, it must surrender the one specious apology for its existence. . . . The labor troubles of which we hear so much as an explanation of the restricted demand for steel will be tenfold aggravated if the laborer is compelled to feel that he is a mere counter in a dishonest game of speculation. Trust management directed by any such impulses as those recorded this week will give new

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plausibility to the demands of the state Socialists, but their most obvious and immediate tendency in the business world is toward a state of chaos."

Bradstreet's says:

"It is certainly unfortunate for industrial properties in general that such occurrences should transpire at a time when a feeling of certainty in the ability and integrity of their managements is necessary to counteract the effects of public prejudice against 'trusts' and the lack of confidence on the part of investing and financial interests generally in the somewhat excessive capitalizations of many concerns of this character. On the face of the matter Wall Street is not far wrong in comparing the developments of the week with the methods of certain railroad managers during the early 'seventies. The decision reached by the Steel and Wire Company's directors on Friday to reopen the mills and to meet the alleged overproduction by suitable reductions in prices seems to be a repudiation of the recent acts of some of the officials, but hardly goes far enough."

In this connection, it is of interest to note the radical measures framed last week by the House judiciary committee's special subcommittee on trusts. This committee proposes a twofold remedy, a constitutional amendment giving Congress full power to deal with trusts, and a new anti-trust law, making the following additions to the Sherman act:

First: Requiring the branding or marking of trust-made goods shipped out of a State, so as to be easily identified as the product of a trust.

Second: Prohibiting the interstate traffic of trust-made goods not so branded, and making them subject to seizure and condemnation.

Third: Requiring corporations having a capital of over $1,000,000 or doing an annual business of $1,000,000, to file a report of their affairs with the Secretary of State.

Fourth: Providing the process of injunction against combinations sending trust-made goods from State to State or to foreign countries.

Fifth: Prohibiting the use of the mails to concerns proved to be trusts and to their officials.

The Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind. Rep.) calls these proposals "ill-advised, preposterous, and futile." It says: "They would demoralize industry if they could be enforced, but they would prove a dead letter in practise. They would be dangerous, in other words, if they were not so quixotic." The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind. Rep.) says: "These anti-trust propositions come so late in the day that prospect of their adoption during the present session of Congress is dubious. Apparently they are put forth for political effect, as it is felt that the Republican Party is under the necessity of squaring itself before the public." So, too, thinks the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), which says:

"The manifest absurdity of this bunch of thunderbolts shows that they were forged, not to destroy the trusts, but to discomfit W. J. Bryan and take the wind out of his sails. There is a cruel significance in the very date at which the act is to take effect—June 30, 1900, four days before the assembling of the Bryan convention at Kansas City. What boots it how many of the planks of their platform the Bryanites hurl at the octopus? They can not surpass the sweeping savagery of the Republican attack. There is nothing in the issue. . . . . .

"Every one of these pains and penalties might with equal propriety be imposed upon all farmers detected in the act of cultivating farms of greater extent than five hundred acres, or in keeping and annually shearing more than two hundred sheep; or against corner grocers who sell yearly a number of gallons of molasses judged by the judiciary committee to be excessive, octopian, and dangerous to the liberties of the people."

The last paragraph of the above comment is especially timely in view of the bruited combination of farmers to restrict the production of wheat and keep the price up to a dollar a bushel. "The farmers have been so much discriminated against by our tariff laws, and more recently by trusts," observes the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), "that it is not unnatural that they should feel like striking back. But the difficulties in the way are very considerable." So, too, thinks the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.), which says: "This proposed trust is in line with the 'hold-your-wheat' schemes which have originated from time to time in the Northwest, and which have always failed to bring about the desired result."

ELECTION OF SENATORS BY POPULAR VOTE.

THE passage in the House of Representatives, by the enormous majority of 240 to 15, of an amendment to the Constitution providing for popular election of Senators is given added interest at this time by the senatorial scandals which are occupying so much public attention. This is the third time the House

U.S. CONSTITUTION
UNCLE SAM'S SENATORIAL FISHING GROUND. ONLY STATE LEGISLATORS MAY FISH FOR SENATORS
SENATORIAL BROOK
VOTER

THE CARTOON THAT WENT TO CONGRESS.

UNCLE SAM (to the voter): "Those legislatures have been making some mighty poor catches lately. I think I'll let you try your hand at catching my senators for me." —*The Minneapolis Journal.*

has passed such a bill; but hitherto the Senate has failed to consider it. More than thirty state legislatures have declared in favor of the principle of direct election. The popularity of this measure, says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), is something "that nobody could have expected when the agitation began to grow active ten years ago, and that would have seemed impossible in the middle of the century."

Republican and Democratic papers unite in praising this principle. Says the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.): "The feeling against the abuses of the present system is strong and growing stronger, and if the Senate is too reckless of public opinion, the demand for a change will become so imperative as to reach through the legislatures to the Senate and compel the abandonment of a system of election which by its results has become highly obnoxious to the people." The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.) declares:

"We can not imagine any right-minded person who has followed the open purchase of legislators' votes at $10,000 each by Clark, of Montana, who has followed the intrigue of Matthew Stanley Quay and Governor Stone of Pennsylvania to have Quay reelected to the Senate over the heads and in defiance of the majority of the legislators of that State, or who has followed the impudent attempts of 'Gas' Addicks of Delaware to reach the same desired goal through legislators' votes which he brazenly boasts of having bought—we can not imagine any right-minded person, we say, who has noted these disgraceful proceedings, and does not desire to have the established system of electing United States Senators radically changed. Undue influence of one kind or another is employed without difficulty when there

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are only from ten to fifty persons to get at; but it would be difficult, if not indeed impossible, to apply the undue influence when there are all the voters of a State to have a say, and take a hand, in the election of Senators."

On the other hand, the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) maintains that most of the present Senators would be reelected under a system of popular election, and declares that the majority vote for the measure was a large one because the Congressmen who voted "were comfortably confident that the Senate would never agree to it at all." The Burlington *Hawk-Eye* (Rep) also opposes the measure:

"*The Hawk-Eye* frankly confesses it is very conservative as to changes in the fundamental law of the republic. The federal Constitution was conceived by great statesmen and under conditions that may be reverently regarded as providential. . . .

"When the principle of direct election is accomplished, what will we have? The ideal that is in public thought? By no means. The choice of United States Senators will be taken from the state legislatures to the state conventions of the political parties. The party caucus will continue to select Senators. This is where the theoretical succumbs to the actual practise. The selection will be taken from the legislature, a responsible body, to the state convention, a body responsible to nobody. It will be taken from men in official position, under oath of office, under pay, and responsible to the constituents who elected them to the legislature for a definite term, and it will be transferred to a temporary body whose members are sometimes chosen in conventions, sometimes in caucuses, sometimes by committees, sometimes are merely volunteers and frequently are proxies, and whose county delegations 'cast the full vote of the county,' whether all or only one delegate is present. The party convention lasts one or two days, and then the members disperse, never all to meet again, and never to make an official report to their constituents or be accountable to anybody for their action.

"And this, in the estimation of many good people, is to be the 'improvement' in the method of electing United States Senators!"

The Boston *Evening Transcript* (Rep.) suggests as an alternative plan that Senators be elected by delegates to a convention called for that purpose. The case of Senator-elect Morgan, of Alabama, is cited by some of the papers as an example of what is really direct popular vote existing to-day. Governor Johnston and the state machine were opposed to this Senator's reelection, yet by an active personal canvass among the people, he has captured 116 out of 120 votes in the legislature. The accompanying cartoon from the Minneapolis *Journal* was used by Mr. Corliss, of Michigan, as an illustration of his points during the debate in Congress.

Puerto Rico as a Military Asset.—Captain Mahan, in his new book dealing with the Spanish war and its results, reveals the interesting fact that in the beginning of the war Puerto Rico was seriously considered at one time with a view of making it "the first objective of the war." Special considerations prevailed against that program, but Captain Mahan takes occasion to lay great stress upon the military importance of that island to us in the future. He writes:

"Puerto Rico, considered militarily, is to Cuba, to the future Isthmian canal, and to our Pacific coast, what Malta is, or may be, to Egypt and the beyond; and there is for us the like necessity to hold and strengthen the one, in its entirety and in its immediate surroundings, that there is for Great Britain to hold the other for the security of her position in Egypt, for her use of the Suez canal, and for the control of the route to India. It would be extremely difficult for a European state to sustain operations in the eastern Mediterranean with a British fleet at Malta. Similarly, it would be very difficult for a transatlantic state to maintain operations in the western Caribbean with a United States fleet based upon Puerto Rico and the adjacent islands."

The realization of the importance of our new island possessions as military and naval bases should have an important bearing, thinks Captain Mahan, upon our treatment of the inhabitants. He says:

"One great element of sea-power, which, it will be remembered, is commercial before it is military, is that there be territorial bases of action in the regions important to its commerce. That is self-interest. But the history of Spain's decline, and the history of Great Britain's advance—in the latter of which the stern lesson given by the revolt of the United States is certainly a conspicuous factor, as also, perhaps, the other revolt known as the Indian Mutiny, in 1857—alike teach us that territories beyond the sea can be securely held only when the advantage and interests of the inhabitants are the primary object of the administration."

OUR CLAIM AGAINST TURKEY.

REPORTS last week of an intended ultimatum from our Government to Turkey, and the possible seizure of the port of Smyrna by American war-ships, have roused public interest in the debt of $100,000 which the Sultan has been owing our Government for five years. The claim arose from the destruction of the property of American missions in Harpoot and Marash in 1895 by mob violence in which Turkish soldiers openly took part; and the Turkish Government, after ineffectively trying to evade the responsibility, succeeded in compromising the claim of $300,000 by offering to pay $100,000 at once. Since then our Government has made several attempts to collect the debt, but the Sultan has proved hard to move by arguments on this question, and the delicacy of the Eastern situation has made the use of force to collect so small a sum inadvisable. Austria, three years ago, having a similar claim against Turkey, sent a warship to threaten a Turkish port, and the claim was promptly paid; but in our own case the talk about an ultimatum and the seizure of a port is generally considered extravagant.

The New York *Tribune*, however, thinks that the use of force could not properly be objected to. It says:

"There can be no legitimate ground for complaint or remonstrance by Turkey or any other power at any measures, however summary, which the United States may now adopt for the collection of the debt on which judgment was so long ago confessed. Turkey has a yearly revenue of more than $80,000,000. If out of that she can not once pay a beggarly $100,000, it is time for her to resign her sovereignty to some one who can do so."

One point that may be overlooked, however, thinks Mr. Charles A. Conant, Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, is the fact that while the Sultan owes us $100,000, we owe the Sultan no small debt of gratitude for preserving peace in the Sulu Islands; and trouble with the Sultan may cost us more than we ever are likely to collect from him. Mr. Conant says:

"It is significant of the ramifications of American interests under present conditions that actual trouble with Turkey might cause uneasiness in the Sulu Islands. Minister Straus rendered a clever service to the Government when the question first arose of dealing with the Sultan of Sulu. The Sultan of Turkey is the head of the Mohammedan Church. It was in this capacity that he was approached by Minister Straus with the tact and skill which have always marked his services as Minister and led him to use his good offices in the Sulu Islands. The result was an arrangement with the Sultan which has kept those islands peaceful and obedient while insurrection and bloodshed have reigned in the northern islands, where the Mohammedan Church is not paramount. It is not probable that the United States will go to war with Turkey in any serious manner, but if it should happen strong garrisons might be required in the Sulu Islands, owing to the sympathy which the natives would feel for the parent church at Constantinople."

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AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

THE experiment of Mrs. Emmons Blaine, in Chicago, who for several weeks has maintained the system of an "eight-hour day" among her household servants, has brought to the front once more the perennial servant-girl question. Mrs. Blaine employed two sets of servants, working alternately. Says the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*:

"This policy is in accord with the general tendency toward a shorter day in many divisions of labor. But it is manifestly impossible in households of moderate means where only one or two servants are employed, and where the financial resources of the head of the family are inadequate to provide for the payment of successive 'shifts' of domestic workers."

The New York *Times*, however, suggests that "there can be a division of the work among the servants already employed by which they will take turns and work in shifts," and to this plan there would not be the same objection. The Chicago *Chronicle* considers the plan impracticable because the work in the household is never done: "The factory and store may schedule their workers and stop sixteen hours out of twenty-four. But the housekeeping goes on forever. The mistress may not dream of eight hours, of ten, or twelve; she must work until the work is done." The San Francisco *Call* declares:

"There is much in the project to be commended. Every class of workers is entitled to some respite from work, to some time of leisure which they can call their own. One of the chief reasons why American girls dislike domestic service is the continuous round of work it imposes. When the factory closes for the day the factory girl's work for that day is done and thereafter until next morning she is her own mistress. That degree of liberty is highly prized, and if it can be provided for employees in domestic service there can be no question but that it will go far toward making that form of work more attractive than it is."

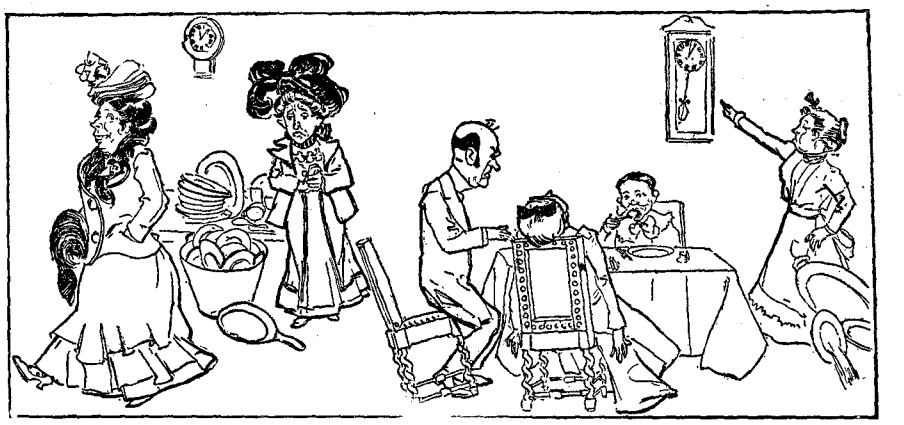
The Chicago *Journal* printed an editorial on this subject which called forth an interesting reply from "A Servant Girl." She says:

"Mrs. Blaine's system is but the starting-point of what will eventually have to become a law. In New Zealand the servant girl is protected by an eight-hour-a-day law. As servants and an overworked class of women workers we do not expect anything from the servant-employing classes, from the clubwomen, or from society women. We do expect that the workingman or the labor organization of which he is a part will take it up and insist on a ten-hour-a-day law for the domestic servant."

Another kind of solution for the servant-girl problem appears in a new book, "The Domestic Blunders of Women," by "A Mere Man." After some designedly exasperating remarks on women's management of the household in general and of servants in particular, the author writes as follows:

"There is but one remedy. There should be the written or printed agreement, which exists in all other paths of business, between the mistress and the servant. I suppose that the first thing I shall be told is that no servant would sign such an agreement. With all respect, I join issue with this statement. If the agreement were not entirely one-sided, every servant in the world would be only too ready to sign it and abide by it. This is proved by the fact that, wherever a union of men or women is formed, the first demand is for definite rules and a definite agreement. An agreement, if properly drawn up, would be for mutual protection. It would shield the servant from being imposed upon, and from being thrown out at the mere whim of a mistress in the tantrums. It would secure for the mistress that the work of her house was properly done, and protection from the neglect and destruction of her property. The present lax system breeds nothing but mistrust rather than confidence. This, as every one must agree, is the root of dissension. As matters are at present managed, no servant knows exactly what her work is, and she never has any idea that good conduct and faithful service will result in any reward but the kick-out when she is getting to that age when it is not very easy to find a place.

"If I were managing a house, and about to engage servants, I would require each person whom I employed to sign an agreement. In this document, of which the servant should have a counterpart, signed by myself, it would be set forth that, in the case of, say, a house-maid, she should properly clean, every day between the hours of so-and-so, certain rooms which would be allotted to her, and for which she would be responsible, and perform such other work as was reasonable and was agreed upon. I should also furnish each servant with an inventory of such property as was in her charge, and when any article was broken or missing I should require her to report the matter at once, and, if the amount of damage was over and above a certain percentage of fair wear and tear, I should possess the right to deduct so much from her wages. On my side, I should pledge myself to employ, and pay her a certain wage for a certain time, the said wage to increase after certain dates if still in my employ. I should further insist on my right to mark her character with such offenses as she might be guilty of from time to time, but which should be considered as atoned for after a certain period of good conduct, and I would pledge myself to substitute for that agreement a character which would correspond with the marking of the agreement at such time as she left my service."



COOK: "I can't stay to wash the dishes, ma'am. Time is up." WAITRESS: "Look at the clock! And me still here, two minutes after hours!"

HOW THE EIGHT-HOUR PLAN MAY WORK.

—*The New York Herald.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

FROM the preliminary symptoms this promises to be a hard summer on heroes.—*The Chicago Record.*

THE Puerto Ricans can not vote, but they have friends in this country who can.—*The Minneapolis Times.*

LOOK out, Admiral Dewey! There are myriads of torpedoes ahead of you this time.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

IT is not reported that the Boers have disciplined any of their generals because they did not understand the art of war.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

ADMIRAL DEWEY is probably the only man who ever caused Mr. Bryan to remark, "I have nothing to say."—*The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

LOCATED.—"Where is Puerto Rico?" asked the teacher. "In the soup," replied the boy who reads the newspapers.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

SOMETHING IN THE WAY.—At last accounts the engineer corps of the Cape to Cairo Railway was making rather slow progress.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE outlook would be less gloomy if we weren't confronted by the painful necessity of having the South African war refought in the magazines.—*The Hartford Post.*

AN inquisitive man has started up the thought-mills again with the query; "Does civilization civilize?" We should say it did not unless you got in front of the gun.—*The Chicago Journal.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

HAUPTMANN'S NEW PLAY, "SCHLUCK UND JAU."

NO production of Gerhart Hauptmann has perplexed critics and public alike as much as his latest play, which is as different from "The Sunken Bell" and "Hannele," with their poetic idealism, as these were different from his realistic "Weavers." Is "Schluck und Jau" a farce? Boisterous and rather crude in its humor, it is treated as a mere caricature by some German writers, tho it is admitted that Hauptmann must have intended to "point a moral." Hidden significance is therefore sought in the play, whose subject and form necessitated the sacrifice of the literary quality. The plot of the new play, performed lately at the leading Berlin theater, is thus summarized in the German press:

Schluck and Jau are two loafers or tramps. In the first act they are discovered in a wood, not far from the castle of the reigning prince, in a state of hopeless intoxication. They are dressed in rags and their appearance is repulsive in the extreme. Jau incoherently mutters disconnected words, cries for more liquor, and finally falls asleep on the ground. The call of a hunter's horn is heard, and the prince, his bosom friend Karl, and his suite approach the tramps and enter into conversation with Schluck. He finally admits that he and his comrade are drunk, and excuses himself and the sleeping Jau by pleading misery and wretchedness. They drink to forget their sufferings, and not from depravity or love of liquor. The prince orders their removal and imprisonment as vagrants unwilling to earn an honest livelihood. Jau is, of course, unconscious of all that is happening.

In the next act Jau, on waking, finds himself in a princely chamber and dressed like a prince. Karl had hit upon this transformation in order to teach his friend, the prince, a lesson and incidentally to amuse his betrothed, a beautiful princess. All the attendants had been instructed to treat Jau as a ruler and to pretend absolute ignorance of his real past. He is naturally bewildered by the surroundings and thinks it is all a dream. He calls for his mother, talks about the scenes of the previous day, but he is assured that he is a victim of some strange delusion; that he has always been a prince and has never known poverty and vice. He refuses to credit this, but Karl, who acts as the court physician, tells him that princes are subject to a peculiar malady during which they fancy that they had been vulgar plebeians. Finally, Jau is induced to believed these assurances.

In the next scene, Jau and the princely suite are at dinner. He drinks much, talks of his exploits as a hunter, and fully enters into the spirit of his new position. To gratify his love of power, he gives various absurd orders, which are implicitly obeyed. They generally consist in sudden commands to the assemblage to "get up" "sit down," "get up" again. He inquires after Schluck repeatedly, and the latter is at last brought in, dressed in woman's clothes, and as a princess. Jau, of course, recognizes the face, voice, and carriage, but he does not trust his impressions. Schluck plays his part badly and is led away. Jau, after many absurd pranks, gets drunk and is carried out of the room and castle. The princely career is brought to an end.

In the last act the two tramps are back in the wood. Jau, tho awake, still considers himself a prince and scornfully turns away from Schluck, whom he calls tramp and beggar. All explanations of Schluck are in vain. The prince and Karl, with their attendants, again appear, and Jau cries to them that he is one of them, a prince. He is disabused, however, by Karl, and advised to dismiss all nonsense and lead henceforth an industrious, respectable life. All is vanity, says the philosophizing Karl, and there is not much difference between princes and beggars. The same reflections are made by Karl to the prince after the transformation of Jau.

Is this commonplace moral, critics ask, what Hauptmann means to teach by this variation of a theme many times exploited in fable, juvenile fiction, and fantasy? *Die Gegenwart*, of Berlin, which is exceedingly severe in its criticism of the farce, thinks that the playwright utterly failed to carry out any definite conception, assuming that he had one. It says that here and there the phrases, jests, and irony point to an intention of satirizing "legitimate" princes, but this is negatived by the character of Jau. This journal believes that the piece has cost Hauptmann infinite pains, and that he tried to outdo Shakespeare, whose introduction to "The Taming of the Shrew" is founded on the same idea. But far subtler and more delicate humor was necessary for the task, and Hauptmann, conscious of his artistic deficiencies, was obliged to reduce the play to a cheap farce.

But this judgment is not accepted by admirers of the poet. They would treat the play as the product of a sudden whim, of a rest from more serious labors. It is said that Hauptmann was reluctant to permit the public performance of the play, and that he yielded to managerial insistence.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS RUSKIN OUT OF DATE?

THE art reviews since Ruskin's death devote much space to a consideration of his place in the world of art. Among American publications, *The Magazine of Art* and *The Art Studio* for April are chiefly Ruskin numbers, and the consensus of this expert opinion is distinctly more favorable in its estimate of Ruskin the artist than are some of the opinions lately expressed in leading English reviews. Mr. M. H. Spielmann, the well-known art critic, writing in *The Magazine of Art*, says: "For sixty years the work of John Ruskin has been before the world. In spite of the change of thought and the development of ideas, he holds his empire still—not upon the artist and the student so much as the greater circle of the readers and thinkers of the world." Ruskin's chief mission, Mr. Spielmann remarks, was to proclaim the gospel of art and the beauties to be found in the works of others; yet he placed himself under the best masters of the day, and by hard work and application became "a draftsman of extremely high accomplishment." "His limitations as an artist," says Mr. Spielmann, "are clear and well-defined, but his merits are not less obvious, striking with astonishment every visitor to the University Gallery of Oxford, and silencing even the hostile critic who, as at the Turner Exhibition at the Fine Art Society's Gallery (London, 1878), could see John Ruskin's drawings hanging, not unworthily, beside those of the mighty landscape painter himself."

M. Robert de la Sizeranne, writing also in *The Magazine of Art*, says that the recent tendency to smile at Ruskin's art theories, and to speak of them much in the same tone as we might speak of crinoline, is unworthy of the true art student. Speaking for his own nation, he says:

"It was indeed late in the day before the French 'discovered' Ruskin. The English smiled at our enthusiasm, somewhat as a little girl may smile when she sees a younger companion content still to play with dolls. . . . Some of them seemed to say: 'What, you are so far behind the times that you can still take pleasure in these sermons on pictures? Do you not know that Ruskin is quite out of date? Are you so little acquainted with the younger English school of art that you have failed to note the evolution that has taken place since the days of pre-Raphaelitism? Criticism has gone ahead since 'Modern Painters' was written. It is now exact and scientific; the lyric raptures of Ruskin have given way to calm investigation and to an all but chemical analysis of the characteristics of each master, of the qualities and defects of each school. All the interest of the modern artistic movement centers in this.'"

Is this reproach well founded? asks M. de la Sizeranne. *Is* Ruskin out of date? He decides in the negative. There is, it is true, much that is old-fashioned in Ruskin's two largest books, "Modern Painters" and "The Stones of Venice," and the writer remarks that the newest notions on technic and ideals of art are not to

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be found there. But Ruskin also wrote the "Elements of Drawing," "Lectures on Art," and "Aratra Pentelici"; and where, asks M. de la Sizeranne, are even the newest tendencies of contemporary art more clearly understood and defined, or more eloquently set forth, than in these books? When the French neo-impressionists, after seeking far and wide among the younger critics for a sound theory of the modern movement in art, came to Ruskin, they found here, says the writer, what they had so long sought for fruitlessly elsewhere. Paul Signac, Henry Edmond Cross, and other artists of this school have caused Ruskin's "Elements of Drawing" to be translated into French for their use, "in order to infuse some of these new ideas into the brains of the young school of artists." Those who insist that Ruskin did not understand and sympathize with the new schools have not read his works, asserts M. de la Sizeranne. To Ruskin, too, he says, is due the honor of being the first to initiate the great modern reaction against vicious principles of household art and decoration; for it was at Ruskin's ardent blaze of enthusiasm that William Morris "first lit the torch he held aloft to shine on modern art."

DRAMATIZATIONS OF "QUO VADIS."

THE two rival dramatic adaptations of "Quo Vadis" which have appeared in New York are much alike in a general way, containing much the same drafts from the original. Both were well received, altho the version by Mr. Stanislaus Strange (New York theater) attracts less critical interest than that by Miss Jeanette L. Gilder, editor of *The Critic*. The latter version has the additional recommendation of being authorized by M. Sienkiewicz.

Two dissimilar views of the authorized version (Herald Square Theater) are represented in the following excerpts. The New York *Evening Post* (April 10) says of Miss Gilder's play:

"There are readers who do not place 'Quo Vadis' in the first rank of contemporary fiction, and who are a little doubtful whether it is the spiritual or the carnal side of it that has made it so attractive to the multitude, but no admirer of it can justly accuse Miss Gilder of not treating it with proper respect and sympathy. She has followed the main outline of the story as closely as could reasonably be expected, has been equally sincere and uncompromising in her portrayal of the profligate and savage sensuality of pagan Rome and the religious exaltation of the Christian martyrs, and has avoided the sentimental and disingenuous claptrap which was so conspicuous and offensive in 'The Sign of the Cross.' Whatever the defects of her play—and some of them are sufficiently obvious—she has not subordinated sense to spectacle, or condescended to mere trick for the sake of pleasing the groundlings. She has sought to make the story at least as important as the scenery. . . . The strongest and most moving situation in the whole play is in the last act, where Vinicius, in the foreground, prays for a miracle, which is, apparently, granted when the giant Ursus vanquishes the bull in the arena and saves the life of Lygia. The construction of this set is decidedly ingenious, and the effect pictorially is excellent. Instead of making any attempt to show the arena itself, the scene discloses an approach to the imperial box, with the Emperor and his courtiers watching the events in the invisible arena beyond and below them, whose position and form are indicated by the awning suspended above. From the comments of these spectators the audience is enabled to divine the progress and issue of Ursus's combat, and the effect is much more satisfactory than is generally the case when an attempt is made to substitute narration for action."

In *The Tribune*, Mr. William Winter writes:

"Three hours of stage Christianity, punctuated with three ghost-seeing deliriums, three agonized partings, two suicides, one sermon, one ballet, and one wrestling-match—such is the 'Quo Vadis,' made by Miss Gilder and sanctioned by Mr. Sienkiewicz, that was produced last night in the Herald Square Theater, and was received with abundant applause by a crowded house. It is not a play; it is a synopsis; but it contains, roughly thrown together, many of the incidents of a popular tale, relative to the persecution of the early Christians in Rome, in the time of Nero; it provides for many sets of showy scenery; its theology is irreproachable, and it suggests the power of saving grace—when reinforced by female blandishments—to convert strong men from everything except a propensity to bellow. The chief convert was Mr. John Blair, as Vinicius; but, altho that ardent Roman changed from a condition of rampant carnality to one of celestial meekness, in the course of the night, he was still shouting, at a late stage of the proceedings. There is scarcely a thread of story in the whole prolix fabric. . . . All these religious plays are very much alike, and they are all tiresome. They please, however, a large class, that habitually shuns the theater but would rally to see an abstract of the Old Testament, and therefore they have their use. To others the stage seems scarcely a fit place for an exposition of the scheme of spiritual salvation. Each to his taste."

SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF ENGLISH FICTION.

MR. GEORGE MOORE, author of "Esther Waters," altho a novelist himself, does not take a high view of the novel and its place in literature. It is only the ideal, the dream element of a book that makes it great, he thinks. Therefore, while Shakespeare, Milton, Shelley, Wordsworth, will make England's name remembered when her empire has passed away and is "forgotten like the Babylonian and the Persian," the great masters of English fiction will disappear, and leave not a wrack behind. He writes (we quote from *The North American Review*, April):

"The servitude of English prose to the things of this world began in the Elizabethan time, when men's eyes did not see so clearly the things of this world as they do now, and so the early servitude of prose was a comparatively light one; and tho the English essay occupies an inferior position to the poem, whether dramatic or narrative, it still holds through the genius of Pater, Landor, and De Quincey a high place in our literature—a place so high that if all our prose literature were destroyed except the works of our essayists and translators, the inferiority between English prose and English verse would probably not strike any one except the discerning critic. It is our prose fiction that brings into striking relief the inferiority of the minds of those who worked in prose to the minds of those whose work is in verse; and that English prose fiction should be the weakest part of our literature is consonant with all that has been advanced here regarding the change which came over the national temper about two hundred and fifty years ago. Prose fiction appeared in England about a hundred years after Cromwell; it was a child, therefore, of our middle age. Twins, I should say, were born to us, for 'Clarissa Harlowe' and 'Tom Jones' appeared simultaneously. But the twins differed exceedingly from each other; one threw back to the early literature; the other dictated the form which the English novel was to take down to the present day. For, so far as we are aware, there exists no instance in our literature of a deviation from the 'Tom Jones' type of novel to the 'Clarissa Harlowe' type of novel, and to appreciate the shallowness of the tradition which has made our fiction, and the depth of the tradition which has made our poetry, we have only to understand the essential differences which divide these novels."

Indeed, for the authors of these two books, Fielding and Richardson, Mr. Moore has little use, dismissing them parenthetically with the remark that neither was a great writer. Nor of Thackeray has he a higher opinion. He pronounces the latter's statement that "no one since Fielding has dared to paint the portrait of a complete man" to be "shallow and evasive": "If he [Thackeray] had said, 'Fielding's portrait is singularly incomplete, for it is composed entirely of lust and physical courage, but as these are immortal instincts the man lives, in the shallows of animal life, it is true, but he lives,' he would have succeeded in defining the merits of Fielding's novel." As for what is com-

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monly held to be Thackeray's great masterpiece, Mr. Moore says:

"The merit of 'Vanity Fair' is in the design, in the placing of the characters, in the ingenuity with which the parts are linked together. But if we consider the quality of the mind reflected in this book, we become aware that it is at once trivial and commonplace. Fielding has been compared to Gillray and to Rowlandson. It would be difficult to show that Thackeray's merits are greater than those of Leech or Du Maurier. There is probably not a thought in the little moralities with which Fielding prefixes his chapters which Turgeneff or Balzac would have taken the trouble to write down. His reflections on life are commonplace enough, but they are not obsequious, like Thackeray's. Thackeray did not reflect the mind of the club; he identified himself with it, with the deadly mind of St. James's Street. He is spoken of as a satirist. Well, he twitted young ladies with wanting to get married, but why should they not want to get married? His general outlook on life seems to be that if their mammas would allow them to marry the young men their hearts sighed for, the last reproach that could be legitimately urged against society would be removed."

Of Thackeray's great fellow craftsman, Mr. Moore says:

"Dickens, Thackeray's contemporary, was a man of a deeper and a more richly colored temperament, a man of genius, but one whose genius did not meet with circumstances favorable to an intimate and energetic development. He partakes so largely of the nature of his time that it is open to doubt he achieved any serious literature. In the end it comes to this, that the English novelist does not occupy a higher place in literature than the Italian operatic composer does in music. A story is told of Rossini which might be very well told of Dickens. Rossini had been to hear Wagner, and meeting a friend, he said, sighing: 'I too was gifted, and if I had been brought up in Germany I might have written music.' Rossini knew the truth; he knew that his natural gifts were of a very high order, but they were uncultivated, and he knew they would remain uncultivated because he was wanting in energy of mind. Dickens lived in a time when England had grown inaccessible to ideas, in an age in which facts alone seemed to be worth acquiring, and it is to his credit that in an honest or a simple and unsuspicious way he seems to have been aware of the materializing influences at work, that a second crystallization had begun in England. Mr. Gradgrind is not a great, clear vision of the century's end, but in a limited way Mr. Gradgrind shows that Dickens was not incapable of philosophic speculation. . . . Fettered in a tradition, bad as that which held opera back until Wagner broke it, Dickens could not look humanity full in the face and allow his soul to flow out upon the paper. The English law of fiction was that man had to be considered as a joke or a humdrum creature of habit. Dickens chose the former as Miss Austen had chosen the latter; Dickens could be incisive and poignant; he could even lift a fold of the veil, for 'under the cover of laughter' half a truth may be allowed to pass; but if the instincts were forbidden, and if there were no prose examples showing how they might be utilized, landscape was free to his imagination, and it was in places that Dickens's genius found an outlet. He introduced the spiritual life of places into English fiction; Balzac had done this in 'Seraphita,' but in Balzac we find everything; in other writers we find this and that quality. All that is spiritual in London found expression in 'Bleak House' and 'The Old Curiosity Shop'; the sanctity of the English landscape rises up in the pages of 'Barnaby Rudge.' Dickens was a great visionary, living in a time when the soul was in eclipse; living at almost any other time, his characters would have bulked up in the tragic masses of Rembrandt's imagination."

The women novelists also come in for their share of Mr. Moore's rather contemptuous toleration. "Women," he says, "occupy in art exactly the same place that they do in religion; they worship very prettily the gods that men create for them. They make very good saints, and they carry our ideas very prettily across their fans." Of Miss Austen, who during the past twelvemonth in England has been compelled—if her shade still listens to terrestrial critics—to hear some harsh things of herself, Mr. Moore remarks that "it is Miss Austen's plausive lying that induces us to bear with her a little, and allows us, when we put a book of hers down, to say that her novels are as perfect as they are tedious." As for Charlotte, Anne, and Emily Brontë, and George Eliot, they are dismissed with the following lines:

"The Brontés wrote some admirable novels, melodramatic and social, but is it necessary to point out that 'Jane Eyre' is not a symbol of a moral idea? that 'Villette' is charming, and that 'Wuthering Heights' is melodramatic? George Eliot tried to think like a man, and produced admirable counterfeits of his thoughts in wax-work. So far her novels may be said to be symbolical. Are Adam Bede and Arthur and the facetious farmer's wife more living than the figures in any wax-work show? They are dumpy and doll-like, their eyes are fixed, and their skins are sallow and reddened. Maggie Tulliver seems for a moment like the embodiment of an ethical principle, but the story is interrupted by a flood, and the critic asks if the subject of the book is Maggie's temperament or the rising of the Floss. Even religion has not won the English novel from its original character; neither here nor in America has religion made a single convert from Fielding; none has had the strength to break away from the raking and hoeing in the beds of rural and urban manners and build again upon the passions. In the English novel religion is lost sight of in the desire to distinguish between Roman Catholics and Baptists, and in intention the religious novel is the same as the social novel. In England the intention is to distinguish between the baronet and the grocer; across the Atlantic to distinguish between Americans who have been to Paris and those who have stayed at home."

FILIPINO MUSIC.

ONE would not be inclined to think of a Malay archipelago as a place where modern music is extensively cultivated; yet a traveler of musical tastes, writing lately from San Isidro, in the Philippine Islands, places a high estimate upon the musical culture of the Tagalos. Music, he says, holds an important place in the esteem of the Filipinos—such music, too, as we know in America and Europe. Many young women of the leading Tagalos families have received careful instruction in both instrumental and vocal branches of the art, and frequently display very considerable talent and cultivation. Even in the smallest towns capable orchestras exist, primarily for church uses, but available also for fiestas and purely social affairs. These bandsmen, he says, are gifted with an extraordinarily quick ear, and perform feats which would put many of our own bands to shame. He says (in the New York *Tribune*):

"That the bands and orchestras play in public entirely without notes is principally due to a marvelous musical memory, and not to their ability to play 'by ear,' the commonly ascribed source of their cleverness. Diligent practise with notes in hand, coupled with a quick perception as to favorite band selections, made it possible for these native organizations to serenade the Americans with their own popular airs almost as soon as they were played by the American bands.

"Occasionally wandering bands of musicians are seen in the smaller towns. They are strollers in the true sense of that word, since they idle their way along the green fringed dusty roads that wander in such an aimless way from village to village. These strolling musicians halt often by stream-side or in shady place seemingly for additional practise of their simple tunes, but in reality stopping out of sheer do-nothingness. This class of music-makers have for their usual equipment naught but sweet, clear-noted flutes, with which to carry the air, and curious double-barreled horns, all of bamboo. Often desperately ragged, and always barefooted, the little group strikes up strange and weird airs, the time being equally as curious as the melody. Dust beats up in little puffs from beneath their splayed feet as the players mark the time; nimble fingers—sadly dirty, alas!—rise and fall or flutter over the openings in the creamy white bamboo flutes, and the quick, limpid notes of the favorite march, 'Viva Pio del Pilar,' are heard. Again they play. This time there trickles from the flutes the sweet notes of the song of the pilgrims to the shrine of Antipolo. They are the sounds of dropping

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water, of a crystal bell struck softly, or the clear high notes of the scarlet tanager in the cherry-trees in far-away America. And to the accompaniment of the larger instruments floats the song of the pilgrims along on even and gentle waves of bass and barytone, or sets the hot afternoon air throbbing with the deep 'oomp, oomp' of the chorus of 'Pio del Pilar con valor singular.'

"I have in mind one band in particular. The leader was a small man, even among his own undersized people. Tho totally blind, he himself had made all the glistening horns and slender polished flutes of his players. It was, perhaps, not music of high order that they gave us while we were halted for rest on the banks of the San Fernando, and yet it was not altogether displeasing. And when, as a finale, there rang in our ears the notes of 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' with accompanying soft breathing from the heavier basses, the blind man stood erect and his tattered hat was dashed to the ground. Soldiers and players alike bared their heads, but none were quicker than the leader. Stage play perhaps it was, but we thought not; for never was an Englishman more devout in his toast of 'The Queen! God bless her!' than was that Filipino when, the air concluded, he stretched out his arms appealingly, and, with choking voice, cried, 'It is the song of liberty. Señors, I, too, was once a soldier and fought for liberty, holy liberty!'

"From their homes we have frequently heard and enjoyed excellent piano music, and on the occasion when General Wheeler and staff were entertained by Señor Ambrosio Bautista, at the latter's home in Panique, after an indescribable meal, a real treat was given by the daughters of the house. Schubert's 'Serenade' and 'Non è ver' took us completely by surprise. And when another daughter played Chaminade's 'The Flatterer,' and played it with that soft insistence that it deserves, our surprise was genuine astonishment."

A COUNTRY THAT HAS NO ILLITERATES.

FOR more reasons than one, the little Finnish nation has come into general notice of late, and all new information on this little known race has only added to the esteem in which it is held. Six months ago, an international committee went to St. Petersburg, bearing with them a petition signed by hundreds of leading scholars from all the lands of Europe, expressing their high appreciation of the character of the Finns and asking that the Russian Government abstain from the measures it had adopted looking to a suppression of their political and national existence. The committee was not received by the Czar, and the Russians have continued their policy of suppression. A confirmation of the justice of the claims put forth in favor of the Finns is furnished in a book published by the Russian authoress, Mrs. O. R. Popow, of St. Petersburg. In the *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Munich, Nos. 51 and 54) appears a review of this book, from which we take the following information concerning Finn literature.

There is in this country practically not one person to be found who can not read or write. There is perhaps not a single peasant's hut in Finland where a political paper is not regularly read, and scarcely a Finnish peasant can be found who can not recite from memory large portions of the writings of Runeberg and Topelius. To an unusual extent, political agitation there is the outcome of the development of literature and especially of a higher type of journalism.

The father of the Finnish movement in modern literature was Henry Gabriel Porthau, who in the last three decades of the eighteenth century aroused in the Finns a national enthusiasm never before known. Early in the present century a society of patriotic Finns was organized to realize in active life national and literary ideals of the Porthauites. At this time, the first literary journal of Finland was founded—the *Turun Viikon Soonomal* (Abo *Weekly News*). Since then the press of the country has developed in a remarkable degree. Of the thirty-five smaller villages in Finland, there are only five that have not at least one periodical, the total number of papers being 186, one to every 13,000 inhabitants. Equal enthusiasm is shown for the higher types of literature. Almost every school and class of modern literature is represented among the writers of Finland. "The Finnish Literary Association," which has been at work since 1831, is the chief exponent of the learning and research of this people, and has also translated the best specimens of the literature of European nations into Finnish.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROGRESS IN SPELLING REFORM.

THE advocates of "simplified spelling" express gratification over the progress of the past year. In spite of the usual amount of newspaper hostility, ranging from humorous to tragically grave, the response made to the recent proposal of the National Educational Association for a revised spelling of twelve words (program, tho, altho, thoro, thorofare, thru, thruout, catalog, prolog, decalog, demagog, pedagog) seems to have been gratifying to the friends of the reform. The new spellings have been either adopted or recommended for use in the public schools of Pittsfield and Northampton (Mass.), in Denver, and in Chicago; also by the Chicago Society of Proof-Readers, by the important educational house of E. L. Kellogg & Company, of New York, and by many less widely known schools and journals. The University of Chicago press resolved to adopt the new spellings in all publications of the university; but this important step was subsequently regarded as too radical an advance by the more conservative members of the university faculty, who, according to the latest reports, have placed their veto on the resolution.

The department of superintendence of the National Educational Association, at its meeting in Chattanooga last year, adopted the following resolutions, action by the association being, however, deferred to this year:

"*Resolved*, That in all the publisht proceedings of this department, the recommendation of the American and the British philological associations be adopted at once so far as said recommendation refers to the dropping of the final 'e' in words in which it does not serv to lengthen the preceding vowel, but rather tends to mislead the lerner; thus spel hav, giv, ar, bad (verb), definit, derivativ, amiabl, etc.; and to the substitution of 'f' for ph and gh where the digrafs represent the sound of 'f'; thus spel geografy, fantasm, and enuf, and to the droping of gh in all words in which this digraf is silent; thus spel thot, bou (bough), ni (nigh), etc.

"*Resolved*, That in all words in which the amended speling recommended by said associations is in accordance with the etymology of the word, it be adopted in the publisht proceedings of this department; thus spel coud, sovran, foren, sithe, hole (entire), iland, gastly, etc."

This report, it is claimed, has met with the general approval of etymological specialists. One of the champions of the report is Dr. I. K. Funk, editor-in-chief of the Standard Dictionary. We quote from his letter in the New York *Sun:*

"The report of the committee . . . seems to me to be simply in the line of what must be. It is inevitable as the law of gravity that silent letters, that is, letters that have outlived their significance and are now but dead weight, be dropt out of words. Progress is along the line of least resistance, and in spelling the phonetic is surely that line; a distinct sign for every distinct sound. We have already come a great way. Just note some of the spellings that our great-grandfathers had to put up with, and let us be glad that we live to-day. This is the way they spelt in Shakespeare's time:

Ayre (air), beleeue (believe), civill (civil), cuppe (cup), dieueli (devil), duckoy (decoy), farre (far), fysche (fish), horrour (horror), musick (music), sunne (sun), souldiers (soldiers), trewe (true), wiefe (wife).

'Tis true 'tis pittie, and pittie 'tis 'tis true.'—'Hamlet,' act 2, scene 2.

'Ye choise spirits . . . appear and ayde me in this enterprize!'—'Henry VI,' act 5, scene 3.

"Here are a few more specimens:

'Pykes, breames, carpes, tenches, and other fysshes.'—Act 3 of 'King Henry VII.,' scene 2.

'Her faire yelow haire hung playne byhynd her bak.'—Leland in 'Kneightley History of England,' vol. i., p. 429.

'He talked of foules, of worms, of fizshes.'—Coverdale, I Kings iv. 33.' . . . . .

"Nor is simplified spelling an untried experiment. By a re-

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cent imperial edict, the absolute phonetic is the only spelling taught in the public schools of Germany, and used in government printing. This settles it for common-sense Germany. Italy and Spain are on the phonetic basis, and now the editors of the new dictionary of the French Academy are making some startling changes, so that our French literary phobists may hereafter feel permitted to write a program, join a quartet, and smoke a cigaret. . . . . .

In the recently published "Prose of Edward Rowland Sill," we find a short essay entitled "The Objections to Spelling Reform." There are, Mr. Sill thought, "two insuperable objections to the proposed reform." The first is that "it would increase the already too great similarity in words." He wrote:

"Syllables that are at present identical only to the ear would then become alike to the eye also. Now the true theory of a visible and audible language demands that *the symbols of ideas should differ as much as the ideas. Rite, right,* and *write* are three wholly distinct ideas, and their symbols ought to be correspondingly distinct. In the natural and undisturbed development of a language they would differ both to ear and to eye; but our present tongue is the result of confusing influences, and the sounds of our speech have been allowed in many instances to lose their differentiation. The eye, however, being a more intellectual organ than the ear, has refused to permit the visible symbols to break down into this indistinguishable similarity. If we can not have every idea represented by a different symbol to the ear, at least let us not throw away at the command of a false notion whatever difference remains to the eye. *Mete, meat, meet; night* and *knight; sight, site, cite; mine* and *mined; aisle* and *isle; by, bye, buy; sent, scent, cent; sell* and *cell; wait* and *weight; all* and *awl,* and a great number of other such pairs or triplets would lose what little is left of their individual identity. Depend upon it, this difference of spelling has not been a result of accident. It has been retained because of a felt instinct of the usefulness of keeping things separate in appearance which are separate in fact."

His second objection is that phonetic spelling "would petrify any language in the forms which it happened to have at the moment of adopting the 'reform.'" He added:

"If a fixed phonetic spelling, backed up by all the power of the more and more tyrannical dictionaries, is allowed to paralyze all the instincts of growth and change in the language, throwing it into a dead and fossil condition before its time, there will be no longer possible such progress as, for example, that from the old English *ic* to the modern I."

Results of the New York Opera Season.—The season of 1899-1900, which ended at the Metropolitan Opera House on Saturday, April 14, has during its seventeen weeks comprised thirty different operas, presented at one hundred and two performances—allowing for double bills—on ninety-seven evenings. The New York *Evening Post* gives the following statistical *résumé* of the season:

"Among the thirteen composers represented, Wagner was, as usual, the most popular, his operas having received thirty-four performances; Gounod came next with thirteen, Verdi and Mozart with eleven each, while Bizet had ten, Mascagni, Donizetti, and Meyerbeer five each, Rossini four, and Beethoven, Leoncavallo, Nicolai, and Thomas one each. Five of the thirteen composers were Germans, representing more than half the operas and exactly half the performances (fifty-one). Italy was represented by five composers, eight operas, and twenty-one performances; while France contributed four composers, four operas, and thirty performances. In the popularity of single operas France leads (thanks to Mlle. Calvé), with 'Carmen' ten and 'Faust' nine. All the operas, with the exception of the 'Magic Flute,' were sung in the language in which they were written, the Metropolitan being in this respect—an important one—as in the number of great singers, ahead of all other opera houses in the world."

Zitkala-Sa, the Indian Girl-Violinist.—A young Indian girl, of striking beauty and much musical talent, is attracting considerable attention in Eastern cities. She is the violin soloist of the Carlyle Indian band, now *en route* to the Paris Exposition. *Harper's Bazar* (April 14) says of her:

ZITKALA-SA,
The Girl Violinist of the Carlyle Indian Band.
By Courtesy of *Harper's Bazar.*

"Zitkala-Sa is of the Sioux tribe of Dakota, and until her ninth year was a veritable little savage, running wild over the prairie and speaking no language but her own. Her first progress toward civilization was made at a Friends' school in Indiana, and she afterward attended Earlham College in the same State. Here she distinguished herself by carrying off the first prize in oratory, and also a first prize in an interstate oratorical contest among several Western colleges. She became a teacher at the Carlisle Indian School, but resigned to devote herself to the study of the violin in Boston. She has also published lately a series of articles in a leading magazine on the 'Impressions of an Indian Childhood' and the 'School Life of an Indian Girl,' which display a rare command of English and much artistic feeling."

NOTES.

Two announcements made recently will be interesting to the literary and the dramatic world. One is of the dramatization of Miss Mary Johnston's "To Have and To Hold." The other is the securing of the American rights to Mr. Rostand's "L'Aiglon," for Miss Maud Adams.

An Irish play, "The Heather Field," by Edward Martyn, was presented on the evenings of April 19, 20, and 21, at Carnegie Lyceum. It was the fifth production in the course of Modern Plays. "The Heather Field" was one of the first fruits of the new Irish renaissance movement in letters of which so much has been heard of late. It was originally produced two seasons ago under the auspices of the Irish Literary Theater Society of Dublin, of which W. B. Yeats, the poet, has been the moving spirit.

An encouraging instance of the growth of musical taste of a high order in the West is the "Messiah week" given each year at Bethany College, Lindsburg, Kans., during the week preceding Easter. Altho this college is but eighteen years old and located in a little town of hardly 2,000 inhabitants, it possesses a great pipe organ and a trained chorus of nearly four hundred voices. Its four "Messiah" renditions are widely known throughout the West and bring great numbers of music lovers to the oratorio.

Siegfried Wagner, son of the famous composer, has successfully produced "Der Baerenheuter," an opera in three acts. The librettist founds his plot on German legends, and it is said that in the opera the love element is predominant, the music is melodious, rich, and rhythmical, and the influence of Meyerbeer, rather than of the composer's father, is strongly manifest. It has been called by some of his admirers the best of recent German operas, and the German audience upon the first night manifested unmistakable approval.

A new venture in the publishing world is being undertaken by the Tucker Publishing Company, New York, in reprinting in cheap pamphlet form (3 and 5 cents each) leading articles from English and continental periodicals. Among the articles already so reproduced, we note the discussions by Robert Buchanan and Sir Walter Besant concerning "The Voice of the Hooligan," and the correspondence between Prof. St. George Mivart and Cardinal Vaughan, and Mallock's recent article on "Non-Dogmatic Christianity," in which he takes Mrs. Ward to task.

In Balzac's recently published "Letters to a Stranger" appears a letter in which he speaks as follows of George Sand: "Whilst I go to bed at six o'clock in the evening and rise at midnight, she reverses the process of taking to her pillow at six in the morning and rising at midday. Naturally I conformed to her habits, and we confabulated from 5 P.M. to 5 A.M. every day. I felt, that I was talking with a comrade. She has the great qualities of a man. She discussed burning questions with the seriousness, the sincerity, the frankness, the conscientiousness of those who are as shepherds, leading the human flock."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

UNSOLVED PROBLEMS OF SCIENCE.

THIS is the age of science triumphant; yet the defeats of science have been more numerous than her victories, and many of her most conspicuous failures have been in connection with the most comprehensive and important questions that she has attempted to answer. In an article in *Harper's Magazine* (April), Dr. H. S. Williams points out some of these failures. He first encourages us by noting that science is continually turning the tables on her adversaries, and that the forlorn hope of to-day may be the conquering host of to-morrow; but that there are still many of the forlornest of forlorn hopes he does not deny. He divides these into three categories: (1) Solar and telluric; (2) physical, and (3) life problems. First, where does the sun get its heat? One of the earliest explanations was that the impact of thousands of meteors every second furnished it; but subsequent calculation showed that this would necessitate an increase of the sun's mass that certainly does not take place. Next Helmholtz accounted for it by the slow contraction of the sun itself. This explanation, which has been generally accepted in one form or another, involves some startling consequences. Says Dr. Williams:

"According to Mayer's meteoric hypothesis, there were no data at hand for any estimate whatever as to the sun's permanency, since no one could surmise what might be the limits of the meteoric supply. But Helmholtz's estimate implied an incandescent body cooling. . . . It was only necessary to calculate the total amount of heat which could be generated by the total mass of our solar system in falling together to the sun's center from 'infinity' to find the total heat supply to be drawn upon. Assuming, then, that the present observed rate of heat-giving has been the average maintained in the past, a simple division gives the number of years for which the original supply is adequate. The supply will be exhausted, it will be observed, when the mass comes into stable equilibrium as a solid body, no longer subject to contraction, about the sun's center—such a body, in short, as our earth is at present.

"This calculation was made by Lord Kelvin, Professor Tait, and others, and the result was one of the most truly dynamitic surprises of the century. For it transpired that, according to mathematics, the entire limit of the sun's heat-giving life could not exceed something like twenty-five millions of years. The publication of that estimate, with the appearance of authority, brought a veritable storm about the heads of the physicists. The entire geological and biological worlds were up in arms in a trice. Two or three generations before, they hurled brickbats at any one who even hinted that the solar system might be more than six thousand years old; now they jeered in derision at the attempt to limit the lifebearing period of our globe to a paltry fifteen or twenty millions."

After following this noted controversy into some of its more recent ramifications, Professor Williams concludes that the contraction theory of the sun's heat must await the demonstration of observed shrinkage of the solar disk, as viewed by future generations of observers, before taking rank as an incontestable theory, and that computations as to time based solely on this hypothesis must in the mean time be viewed askance.

The collateral problems suggested by the controversy themselves furnish numerous instances of unsolved mysteries. For instance, the thickness of the earth's crust, and the proportion of molten matter within its mass are still in dispute. Still more are geologists and astronomers at odds about the earth's future, and estimates of its ultimate fate are little better than guesses.

Coming to his second class of problems, Dr. Williams notes that of the nature of gravitation—the all-encompassing power of the universe—we yet know nothing. Says the writer:

"The wisest physicist of to-day will assure you that he knows absolutely nothing of the why of gravitation—that he can no more explain why a stone tossed into the air falls back to earth than can the boy who tosses the stone. But while this statement puts in a nutshell the scientific status of explanations of gravitation, yet it is not in human nature that speculative scientists should refrain from the effort to explain it. Such efforts have been made; yet, on the whole, they are surprisingly few in number; indeed, there are but two that need claim our attention here, and one of these has hardly more than historical interest. One of these is the so-called ultra-mundane-corpuscle hypothesis of Le Sage; the other is based on the vortex theory of matter."

In brief, the former theory is that the universe is filled with minute flying particles, and that contiguous bodies are forced together by the impact of these particles, producing the result that we explain as due to attraction. The other is that gravitation is a sort of strain in the ether, due to a suction exerted by the atoms of matter, which are themselves but vortices in the same ether. In all such explanations, however, says Dr. Williams, we are but "heaping hypothesis upon hypothesis." Of course, a hypothesis that violates no known law and has the warrant of philosophical probability is always worthy of a hearing, but we must not forget that it is hypothesis only, not conclusive theory. The same may be said of theories of the ultimate constitution of matter. Altho physicists believe in the atomic theory, they are not ready to tell what the atom is, or even what it is like. The same mystery involves all interatomic action, physical or chemical. To quote again:

"No one knows just what happens when one drops a lump of salt or sugar into a bowl of water. We may believe with Professor Ostwald and his followers, that the molecules of sugar merely glide everywhere between the molecules of water, without chemical action; or, on the other hand, dismissing this mechanical explanation, we may say with Mendeleef that the process of solution is the most active of chemical phenomena, involving that incessant interplay of atoms known as dissociation. But these two explanations are mutually exclusive, and no one can say positively which one, if either one, is right. . . . . .

"But, for that matter, what is the nature of these intermolecular bonds in any case? And why, at the same temperature, are some substances held together with such enormous rigidity, others so loosely? Why does not a lump of iron dissolve as readily as the lump of sugar in our bowl of water? Guesses may be made to-day at these riddles, to be sure, but anything like tenable solutions will only be possible when we know much more than at present of the nature of intermolecular forces, and of the mechanism of molecular structures."

In fact, Dr. Williams concludes, the realm of atom and molecule is a veritable land of mysteries. But the greatest mystery of science is included under the third head of which Dr. Williams treats—the problem of life. In the first place, is or is not life peculiar to our earth? Science can not tell us whether the conditions that gave rise to it were incidental to our own planet only, or whether all planets have passed or are yet to pass through a life-bearing stage. How did life originate? Was its origin single or multiple? What are its relations to so-called "dead" matter? None of these questions has yet been answered satisfactorily by science. And Dr. Williams notes that, without trying to answer them, it has its hands quite full in dealing with the present phenomena of living organisms. Says the writer:

"Some of the most elementary principles of mechanical construction of the cell are still matters of controversy. On the one hand, it is held by Prof. O. Bütschli and his followers that the substance of the typical cell is essentially alveolar, or foamlike, comparable to an emulsion, and that the observed reticular structure of the cell is due to the intersections of the walls of the minute ultimate globules. But another equally authoritative school of workers holds to the view, first expressed by Frommann and Arnold, that the reticulum is really a system of threads, which constitute the most important basis of the cell structure. It is even held that these fibers penetrate the cell walls and connect adjoining cells, so that the entire body is a reticulum. For

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the moment there is no final decision between these opposing views. . . . . .

"Turning from the cell as an individual to the mature organism which the cell composes when aggregated with its fellows, one finds the usual complement of open questions, of greater or less significance, focalizing the attention of working biologists. Thus the evolutionist, secure as is his general position, is yet in doubt when it comes to tracing the exact lineage of various forms. He does not know, for example, exactly which order of invertebrates contains the type from which vertebrates sprang, tho several hotly contested opinions, each exclusive of the rest, are in the field. Again, there is like uncertainty and difference of opinion as to just which order of lower vertebrates formed the direct ancestry of the mammals. Among the mammals themselves there are several orders, such as the whales, the elephants, and even man himself, whose exact lines of more immediate ancestry are not as fully revealed by present paleontology as is to be fully desired."

In conclusion, Dr. Williams points to anthropology as a science of the future, so vast that its problems are not yet as clearly defined or generally recognized as they are sure to be. To this yet immature science, he says, will fall the greatest of the unsolved problems of the next century.

ASBESTOS AND ITS USES.

AMONG the interesting and novel uses to which asbestos is now being put, one of the latest is the fabrication of a kind of porcelain, which for many purposes is superior to that made in the ordinary way. We learn this from an article contributed to *La Science Française* (March 30) by M. P. F. Lhénoret. Says this writer:

"Asbestos is called also by miners 'cotton-stone.' Canada furnishes almost all of the asbestos of commerce—about 10,000 tons a year; Italy furnishes a few hundred tons. It has been found also in Corsica, in Hungary, in Sweden, in Russia, in South Africa, and in South America; but what with the difficulty of mining and transportation, as well as the rarity of the product or the insufficiency of the quantity, the amounts produced in these regions are almost nothing.

"Asbestos is chiefly used to pack pistons in steam-engines and joints in conduits for steam, hot air, etc., and to cover such conduits, as well as steam-boilers. It is also employed to insulate electric wires.

"Of it are made filters for acids and for oils, building-paper, brick, cement, and paints. It is used to line fire-proof safes, in gas-logs, and in furnaces. Garments for firemen, glass-makers, and workmen who use fire and acids, are made from it, as well as theater-curtains, and ropes for use in fire-escapes.

"It may be used either alone or in combination with other textile materials, or with rubber, steel, etc. . . . . .

"Asbestos is very irregularly distributed throughout strata of serpentine rock, and shows itself at the surface in outcrops like solid rock; it is worked very simply, therefore, in quarries at points where it is found in profitable quantities. The deepest quarries do not exceed one hundred feet. The huge blocks of serpentine detached by blasting are broken up, and those of the pieces that contain asbestos are carried to the workshops, where children break them up further with small hammers and separate the asbestos according to quality. . . . . .

"It has been said that asbestos can be used like any textile material; it is now even dyed. This is effected quite well by the following method: The fibers are placed for two hours in a cold ten-per-cent. solution of albumen and then partially dried in air, after which they are dipped in a dyeing bath raised progressively in temperature till it reaches 90° C. [129° F.]. . . . . .

"A new industry based on the use of asbestos is the manufacture of 'asbestos-porcelain,' invented several years ago by M. F. Garros. Of all fibers, animal, vegetable, or mineral, there is none that has—as shown by the microscope—a smaller diameter than that of asbestos. These fibers, when powdered, give rise to extremely tiny particles. M. Garros thought that if, without the addition of foreign bodies, these particles could be agglomerated, the material thus formed would have very numerous and very small pores, not only on account of this minute structure, but also because of the facility with which the pure mineral can be obtained.

"The chemical composition of asbestos (silicate of magnesia and lime) led the inventor to believe that a powder thus composed should form, when mixed with water, a plastic paste that by heating under special conditions could be made into an earthenware of considerable hardness. To this he gives the name 'asbestos porcelain.'"

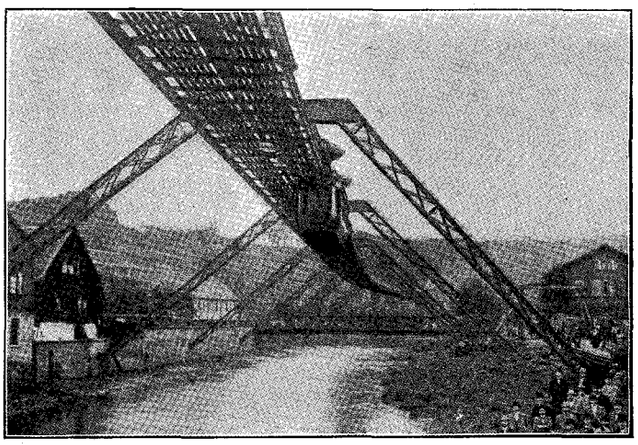
Experiment has shown, the writer further tells us, that the manufacture of such a porcelain is perfectly feasible. The powdered asbestos is of a white or yellowish color, and may easily be bleached. The ware made of it is of a translucence comparable with that of ordinary porcelain. The applications of this discovery are numerous. Owing to the very minute porous structure of the ware, which, it has been demonstrated, is much finer than that of common porcelain and more homogeneous, it can be used for the filtration and sterilization of liquids. While the pores of common porcelain will allow microorganisms to pass, those of asbestos-porcelain are penetrated by these organisms only to a very slight depth, and they may be removed by simple washing with a sponge. Says the writer:

"Experiments made by Drs. Durand-Fardel and Bordas show that water containing 1,200 colonies of microbes to the cubic centimeter, is absolutely sterilized after filtration through asbestos porcelain. Besides this it has been proved to filter more rapidly than ordinary porcelain.

"Other experiments by Messrs. Cousin and Méran on wines, vinegars, and acids have shown that these liquids, after filtration through asbestos-porcelain, are not altered in chemical composition."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A RAILWAY HUNG OVER A RIVER.

THE electric railway system soon to be put in service from Barmen, Germany, through Elberfeld to Vohwinkel, a distance of about eight miles, is a curious departure from existing standards. It has only a single rail fixed to the under surface



GENERAL VIEW OF SUSPENDED ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

of a viaduct, which is supported by a light lattice work. Six miles of the line is over the Wupper River, the construction being shown in the illustrations. Over other portions of the route an arched support is employed. The minimum radius of curves is 300 feet and the steepest grade 4.5 per cent. The following additional data are quoted from *The Electrical World and Engineer* (March 31):

"The cars are suspended flexibly to permit of going around abrupt curves. At a speed of 15 miles per hour the car body is inclined at an angle of 25° when passing around curves,

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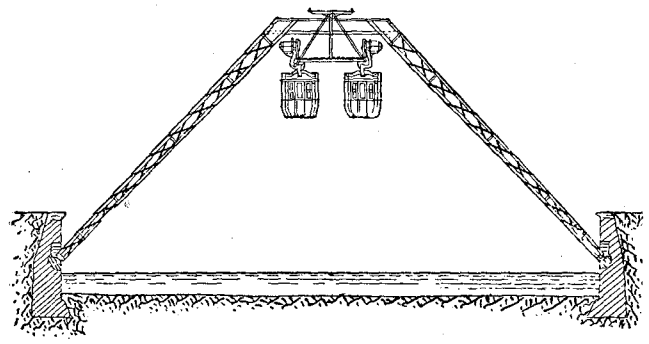
without, however, any inconvenience to passengers, it is stated. . . . The current is taken from a light rail by means of a sliding shoe held in contact by a spring. In the case of a train of two or more cars, the first car alone is fed directly by the current, a flexible cable of several wires supplying the necessary current to the other cars for motors, incandescent lamps or bells. Every car will have a motor equipment. Westinghouse air-brakes are



METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION OVER RIVER.

used, the reservoirs being refilled at the terminal points of the line. It is proposed to run the cars at a speed of 30 miles per hour, which will give an average speed of from 18 to 21 miles an hour. Trains of two cars will run under a headway of two minutes, and will be controlled by an automatic block-signal system.

"The cost of the line proper will not, it is stated, exceed $200,000 per mile. The cost of the equipment of the system will be $540,000, on the basis of a train every three minutes, carrying 100 persons at a speed of from 24 to 30 miles an hour."

THE X-RAYS AND THE EARTH'S MAGNETISM.

MAY the earth's electricity and magnetism be due to an *x*-ray effect on our atmosphere? The theory that they are so caused, which is acknowledged by its author to be a somewhat audacious one, is advanced by Prof. John Trowbridge, of Harvard, in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* (April). Professor Trowbridge bases his hypothesis on the striking property possessed by the Roentgen rays of being able to open a path for a current of electricity. The discharge, feeble in itself, not capable of lifting a pound weight a foot from the floor by means of a motor, is yet competent, Professor Trowbridge notes, to open a path for the current which can set all the trolley cars of a great city in motion. He says:

"To exhibit this mysterious effect we bring the ends of the electrical current which we wish to excite near each other, but not touching, in a glass tube with thin walls, from which the air has been exhausted. When the *x*-rays fall on the gap between the wires the electrical current immediately jumps across the gap with a vivid light. We have here the mechanism of an electrical relay—the feeble energy of the electric discharge can call into play a giant energy. By what energy does it accomplish this? Is it by compelling molecules to put themselves in line, so that the electrical current can bridge the gap? Is it by breaking down this mysterious ether of space, as if we threw a stone at a turbid bull's-eye in a prison chamber and let in a flood of sunlight? How the imagination is stirred by this process—what seems dead and lifeless can, by a physical agency, be stirred to endless activity! The rays are like the touch of Ithuriel's spear.

"The electrical discharge can accomplish all this, but the story of its activity is not yet told. It can not be told, for each year adds information in regard to these activities, for there are thousands of investigators at work. Another far-reaching manifestation is this: The rays can separate the air or a gas into its constituent particles, much as a strong electrical current separates water into oxygen and hydrogen. They can communicate electrical charges to these particles—positive and negative charges. The charged air-particles, when forced through partitions of spun glass, do not give up their electricity as they do when they are charged by an electrical machine."

It is this curious manifestation that leads Professor Trowbridge to suspect that the electricity and magnetism of the earth may be caused by an *x*-ray effect on our atmosphere. The sun and the earth, he says, are separated like the terminals of a Crookes tube—two conductors with a vacuum between, so that electrical excitation from the sun may cause electrical discharge between it and the earth. This may take the form of an *x*-ray effect which could separate the upper layers of the atmosphere into positive and negative charges. The velocity of the negative particles is greater than that of the positive, and the revolution of the earth, by moving these electrified particles, may generate electrical currents which in circulation around the earth could produce the observed magnetism of the north and south poles, together with the auroral lights characteristic of those regions. The professor says in conclusion:

"This, I am well aware, is an audacious theory. It is certainly a vast extension of the laboratory experiments I have described, but the electrical radiations developed in electrical discharges are as competent to produce powerful magnetic whirls as the heat radiations in our atmosphere to develop cyclones. In the lower regions of our atmosphere the air is an insulator-like glass to the passage of an electrical current. A layer a foot thick can prevent the circulation of the most powerful current which is now used to generate horse-power. When this air space is rarefied at a certain degree of rarefaction the electrical current passes, especially, as we have seen, if it is illuminated by the *x*-rays. When, therefore, we ascend to a height of 10 or 20 miles the rarefied air becomes an excellent conductor of electricity of high electromotive force. To my mind, the conditions exist for developing an electrical state in the earth's covering of air which is competent to explain the electrical manifestations of the air, the auroral gleam, and the mysterious effect on the magnetic needle which keeps it directed to the magnetic north. Can not we conclude that the study of the *x*-rays bids fair to greatly extend our conceptions of the constitution of matter and of the action and interaction of nature's forces?"

HEAT-STROKE AND SUNSTROKE.

IT is contended by Dr. Moussoir, a French naval surgeon, that these are two diseases and not one and the same, as has been hitherto supposed. In the *Archives de Médecine Navale* (January), Dr. Moussoir claims to be the first observer to establish this fundamental distinction; and contends further that his discovery may result in a large saving of human life. Says Dr. Moussoir, as translated and abstracted in *The Lancet* (March 31):

"Heat-stroke is a pathological condition produced by the action on the whole surface of the body during a sufficiently prolonged period of a temperature exceeding 104° F., whereas sunstroke is a pathological condition produced by the action on the cranium during a period, which need not necessarily be long, of sufficiently intense solar radiation. The high temperature which gives rise to heat-stroke may be either moist or dry and may emanate from any source. Moist heat, as in a stoke-hole on board ship, brings on heat-stroke by preventing the evaporation of perspiration, while a dry heat, by shriveling up the skin into a parchment-like substance, prevents the exudation of perspiration, and most probably also produces an analogous condition in the pulmonary alveolar tissues. Heat-stroke causes its ill-effects through the superheated blood, which reacts on the nervous centers. It comes on gradually, but may simulate suddenness when the will power by which the subject was sustained is abruptly withdrawn. Stokers are able to endure a damp, hot atmosphere in narrow, ill-ventilated spaces because they work naked or nearly so, whereas soldiers on duty in the open air succumb to heat-stroke because the caloric increases beneath their thick clothing, which also hinders the evaporation of sweat. . . . . .

"Sunstroke, or insolation, is not induced by high temperature, but by the intense radiation which the sun alone, owing to its enormous volume (1,200,000 times that of the earth), can supply, the chemical rays, the vibrations of which are more rapid and therefore more penetrating than those of their calorific and luminous congeners, being the exciting cause."

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The French physician notes that the chemical rays of the sun can pierce through white clouds freely, but are arrested by black substances and partially so by red, and he applies these facts to explain the immunity from sunstroke of negroes and people with swarthy complexions, and the diminished liability to it of the ruddy. He goes on to say:

"To produce sunstroke the rays must impinge upon some part of the brain-case, the effect being transmitted thence to the as yet unlocated heat-center by reflex action. The process precisely resembles what goes on when a perspiring scalp is exposed to a draft and sneezing coryza and other reflex phenomena quickly ensue. Covering the head preserves from sunstroke, but just as is the case with thick clothing a helmet can assist only in the development of heat-stroke. The mean of a series of observations with suspended thermometers showed that the temperature inside a regulation helmet was 10° C. higher than in the shade of a veranda. In heat-stroke the disease begins by heating the blood, but in sunstroke this condition of the circulating fluid is secondary; the fact, however, that in both affections the blood becomes superheated serves to explain the resemblance of the symptoms. Sunstroke or insolation can occur only within the tropics because in that region alone the sun's chemical rays are sufficiently intense to produce the necessary reaction."

The Lancet admits that the doctor has established a *prima facie* case for his contention, but it does not approve of his remarks on the treatment of the disease. He insists upon excitation and antipyrin, with ice, cold affusion, and "the rest of the stock remedies as usually recommended," but discards quinin. To quote the final paragraph:

"Among the predisposing causes of heat apoplexy Dr. Moussoir mentions the horizontal position, contending that the heat-rays, both direct and refracted from the ground, have thus a much larger surface to act on. This would seem to supply an argument against the Indian practise of taking a siesta during the heat of the day."

A Hydraulic Cannon.—A novel plan for imparting an enormous velocity to a projectile has lately been the subject of experiment by Edward Hoyle. As described in *Ingénieurs Civils* (Paris), his method is to use a tube about five feet long having at one end a powder-chamber and at the other end a portion of narrower diameter. While the main body of the tube is about two inches wide, the width of this narrowed part is only about half an inch. The main tube is filled with water and the projectile is placed in the smaller end of the tube. "Things being thus disposed, if the powder is ignited, the explosion acts on the water, which, in turn, acts on the projectile, driving it out at a speed which is to that of the water in the inverse ratio of the squares of the diameters of the two parts of the tube, or 16 to 1. In fact the projectile pierces a steel plate 10 millimeters [⅖ inch] thick at 2.40 meters [8 feet] distance. Tresedder's formula indicates for these data a speed of 4,500 meters [14,760 feet] a second. The water may be replaced by a powdered material; the inventor has thus used white lead. The charge was 180 grams [2,772 grains] of sporting powder, which should give to the white lead a velocity of about 280 meters a second. This, multiplied by the ratio of the sections, makes 4,500 meters for the projectile. It is even probable that we might abandon powder altogether and that a strong man wielding a hammer of 6.5 kilograms [14 pounds] might give to a Lee-Metford ball a velocity of 1,800 meters [5,904 feet] a second. Without following the writer into the remarks that he makes regarding a complete reform of the artillery based on these facts, it seems a matter of general interest to give them thus in abstract."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Candy and Jam in Army Rations.—The Germans about ten years ago introduced the use of candy into the diet of their soldiers. "The idea," says *The Medical Record*, April 7, "was the outcome of experiments undertaken by the German Government. It was demonstrated that the addition of candy and chocolate to the regular ration greatly conduced to the improvement of health and endurance of the troops, and at the present time the army authorities in Germany issue cakes of chocolate and a limited amount of other confectionery. The British were the next to follow this example, and the Queen, as has been extensively advertised, forwarded five hundred thousand pounds of chocolate in half-pound packages as a Christmas treat for the soldiers in South Africa. Jam has also found great favor with the British War Office, and 1,450,000 pounds have been despatched to South Africa as a four months' supply to 116,000 troops. The United States is following in the same path, and candy has been added to the regular army ration of the American soldier. It is stated that one New York firm has shipped more than fifty tons of confectionery during the past year for the armies in the Philippines, Cuba, and Puerto Rico. The candy supplied is of excellent quality, consisting of mixed chocolate creams, lemon drops, coconut maroons, and acidulated fruit drops. These are packed in tins specially designed to fit the pockets of a uniform coat. The question of providing jam with the army ration is also under consideration."

Future Population of the Great States of Europe.—A German economist has recently published a statistical study that proves, as he asserts, that Russia is increasing in population more rapidly than any other European country; it doubles its population in forty-five years. For the same result, he says, as quoted in *Cosmos* (March 31), "65 years is necessary in Germany, 70 in Austria, 45 in England, and 110 in Italy. France would take 860 years to double its population, even if the present annual rate of increase were maintained, which, unfortunately, is not probable, since it shows a tendency to diminish. The loss of Alsace-Lorraine, with 1,200,000 inhabitants, is perhaps less regrettable, from the point of view of national power, than the insignificance of the annual increase of population. During the last five years the population of the German empire has increased by 3,000,000 souls, while that of France has increased only by 175,000; and even this small increase was due in part to foreign immigration."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES,

A CONVENTION will be held at Naples from April 3 to April 6 next to discuss tuberculosis from the point of view of public health, so we are told by the *Revue Scientifique*. It will include three sections, respectively, of etiology and prophylaxis, of pathology, and of therapeutics. A hygienic exhibition will be held in connection with the meeting.

FROM Russia comes the news, according to a note in *Popular Science News*, that Professor Norsheweski has invented an instrument the principle of which is the sensitiveness to light of selenium and tellurium, both of which change their quality as conductors of electricity with a variation in the light to which they are exposed. "In stating that the blind can see by this instrument, a relative meaning only is indicated. While their actual vision will be unaffected, they will feel the various effects of changing light by its action. It is claimed that a totally blind man has been enabled to find the windows in a room, and after some practise to distinguish approaching objects. The inventor hopes to make the instrument so efficient that the blind will be able to tell almost certainly when they are approaching an opaque or transparent substance."

THE important part that electricity will play in the modern house is shown, according to accounts in the daily press, for the first time in the equipment of "Villa Julia," a residence now building on Riverside Drive, New York. "One of the new features of this up-to-date home will be an automobile room, and in addition there will be arrangements for lighting, heating, cooking, washing, ironing, drying clothes, ventilation, electric fans, elevator, sewing-machines, bells, fire-alarms, telephone, phonographs and kinetoscopes, all by electricity. The owner has devoted considerable space in his $1,000,000 house to his carriages, and has arranged to have a connecting wire from the Edison Company, and will charge his own vehicles." While it has been the fashion in Paris for several years to have an auto-room in a dwelling, this house is probably the first one in this city to contain this feature.

A MACHINE designed especially for cutting rubber has recently been invented in Germany. It may also be used for cutting such materials as celluloid, felt, asbestos, and wax cloth. "Altho apparently only a knife device," say *The Scientific American Supplement*, "it differs in this respect that the lever does not turn on a simple pivot, but is guided in slots. A slot bearing is fixed to both sides of the table so that the cloth under the knife can not shift laterally. The cut is therefore always in a vertical line. and at the same time diagonal, as in large paper-cutting machines. This arrangement holds the cloth firmly; but a modification of the machine, whereby a press and cutter are combined, accomplishes this object still more effectually. The device is simple. The journal glides in slotted bearings, and a toothed arc of 180° is fixed to the end of the lever. This arc engages with a vertical rack, guided in the frame of the table so as to glide up and down. The depression of the lever knife raises the rack, which in its turn urges the press downward. The material is thus always under pressure when being cut, and no adjustment for height is needed."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

PRESBYTERIAN CREED REVISION.

TEN years ago the liberal party in the Presbyterian Church made a determined effort to get rid of certain portions of the Westminster Confession, but found the power of the conservative element too strong. Now another effort is to be made either to revise the Confession or to dispense with it altogether. It is impossible as yet to gage the relative strength of the two parties. One of the latest expressions of opinion is by Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst. In a sermon, quoted in *The Independent* (April 19), he said:

"It is obvious that Christianity, which is of all things the most personal, is an affair of the heart and only contingently an affair of the head. You may not have noticed that the word 'brain' does not once occur in the Bible, while the word 'heart' occurs more than a thousand times. One of the most unfortunate mistakes ever made by the Christian Church was to slide into the habit of identifying Christianity with theology. . . . We ought to have a new Confession of Faith. It is surprising that the Presbyterian Church is able to do as much as it is doing with such an incubus strapped upon us as we are tottering under in our present Confession. In the first place, the thing needed is not a system of theology, for that is what our present Confession is; but a simple, brief Saxon statement of a half dozen or so of the vital ingredients of Jesus Christ's message to the world.

"I could get along with a Confession of Faith containing little but what Jesus said when He was trying to make a Christian of Nicodemus: 'God so loved the world that He gave His only-begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have eternal life.' That gives to us the doctrine of God's unlimited love, human guilt, the divinity of Christ, salvation through Christ, faith in Christ, immortality; every word [*sic?*] Saxon, three quarters of the words monosyllables, profound enough for any elder, simple enough for any four-year-old. At any rate we want a new creed."

The Independent, which remarks that "the Baptists get along very well without any" creed, thinks that if the Presbyterian Church must have a creed, the present is a fitting time to formulate it:

"The time for removal of errors is always; and now revision of some sort begins to be exigent. The Presbyterian Church is suffering for it. The arguments for it are those of truth and charity; the argument against it is that it will delay union with the Southern Presbyterian Church, which is not yet ready for revision. But we doubt very much if revision is the best course to be pursued. Let the old Confession remain as a historical document. It expressed the views of the Westminster Assembly. It answered its purpose then. It was a noble but faulty document. It gave forth all the light its makers had. Put it where it belongs, as an expression, not of what we must believe, but of what its makers believed. They did grandly to express their own faith, but they had no right to enslave our faith, any more than God has a right to enslave our will. There is no nobler intellectual work that a man can do than to formulate what he believes about God. Theology is the noblest of the sciences—a man of intelligence ought never to tire of making creeds for himself. He ought to revise his creed every year. A man's conduct, and so his religion, depends on what he believes about the relation between God and man. More evidence, more discovery, more study, more enlightenment from the Holy Spirit will change his belief, his creed, and so affect his religious duty. We would leave the formulation of a creed to each man's own conscientious study; but if the Presbyterian Church must have a creed—and we suppose it is not yet prepared to do without one—let it formulate a short working creed, one for union, not division, which shall put in the faith of the Gospel and leave out Calvinism, and so be helpful toward the great fellowship of Christendom."

While the Presbyterian Church South is commonly admitted to be far more conservative on all points of doctrine than the Northern body, the Presbyterians beyond the sea are much less so. In 1892, at the very time when the Presbyterian Church in the United States was repudiating revision, the General Synod of England adopted a revised creed as an alternative for the old Confession, as did also the Scottish Church. In the new creed, which contains twenty-four sections, no mention is made of preterition or of limited atonement; nor, as in the Westminster Confession by implication, of the eternal damnation of non-elect infants. Instead of the damnatory clauses of the latter creed, section xvi., "Of Sanctification and Perseverance," says of Christ's people: "If, departing from God through unwatchfulness and neglect of prayer, any of them lapse into spiritual languor or fall into grievous sins, yet by the mercy of God, who abideth faithful, they are not cast off, but are chastened for their backsliding, and through repentance restored to His favor so that they perish not."

The declarations concerning limited atonement in the Westminster Confession were unwelcome to a large party in the church as long ago as 1797, when chiefly for this reason the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was formed in the regions about southwestern Kentucky. The Cumberland *Presbyterian*, official organ of this body, therefore naturally sympathizes with Dr. Hillis in his recent denunciation of the Confession. Referring to these denunciations, it says (April 12):

"No Cumberland Presbyterian who holds the views above quoted would be in danger of a heresy trial. The doctrine at which Dr. Hillis aimed his philippics is no man of straw. That doctrine is in sections three and four, chapter three, of the Westminster Confession of Faith, which every Presbyterian preacher must 'sincerely receive and adopt.' . . . Heretical as Dr. Hillis probably is on some other vital doctrines of our common faith, he has not only spoken the truth about the awful doctrines of reprobation, but he is in accord with a vast majority of the members and ministers of the Presbyterian Church. As one contemporary, *The Standard*, aptly puts it: 'One would be inclined to say that few Presbyterians now hold to the doctrine of reprobation as stated in the Confession, if it were not for the stir which Dr. Hillis's utterance has made in Chicago.'"

The Rev. Samuel T. Carter, in *The Evangelist* (Presb., April 5), writes:

"It must be admitted that if a church is honest, that which stands in its Confession is its faith. It must be acknowledged that what is contained in its Confession is the faith of any honest church. The Westminster Confession of Faith is still the unquestioned Confession of the Presbyterian Church. Is the Presbyterian Church honest in its zeal for purity first and peace afterward? . . . . . .

"Be it known, then, to all the world that the Presbyterian Church by its Confession declares that all the heathen perish, that many men are hopelessly lost from all eternity by the decree of God, and that there are infants in hell. Can the church not be persuaded to stop prosecuting its scholars about the authorship of Isaiah or verbal inspiration, and to attend to these most serious matters?

"In reality the church does not believe these dreadful doctrines. Then it stands before God and man with a lie in its right hand. It is in the awful predicament of having to choose between heresy and falsehood. Why does it not at once escape the miserable dilemma by formulating a simple creed that it can and does genuinely believe?"

The Christian Observer (Presb., April 11) takes the view that the church should stand by its ancient creed despite Dr. Hillis's "most violent and vituperative language." His withdrawal when he no longer agrees with the Westminster Confession is, it says, "simply the right and proper thing."

The Christian Intelligencer (Reformed Church), which is also an adherent of Calvinistic doctrine, thinks that no good can come to the Presbyterian Church "from a revival of a debate which is almost as old as the Christian Church":

"Logically the supremacy of God and the dependence of men on God lead to foreordination or election. That God elects is

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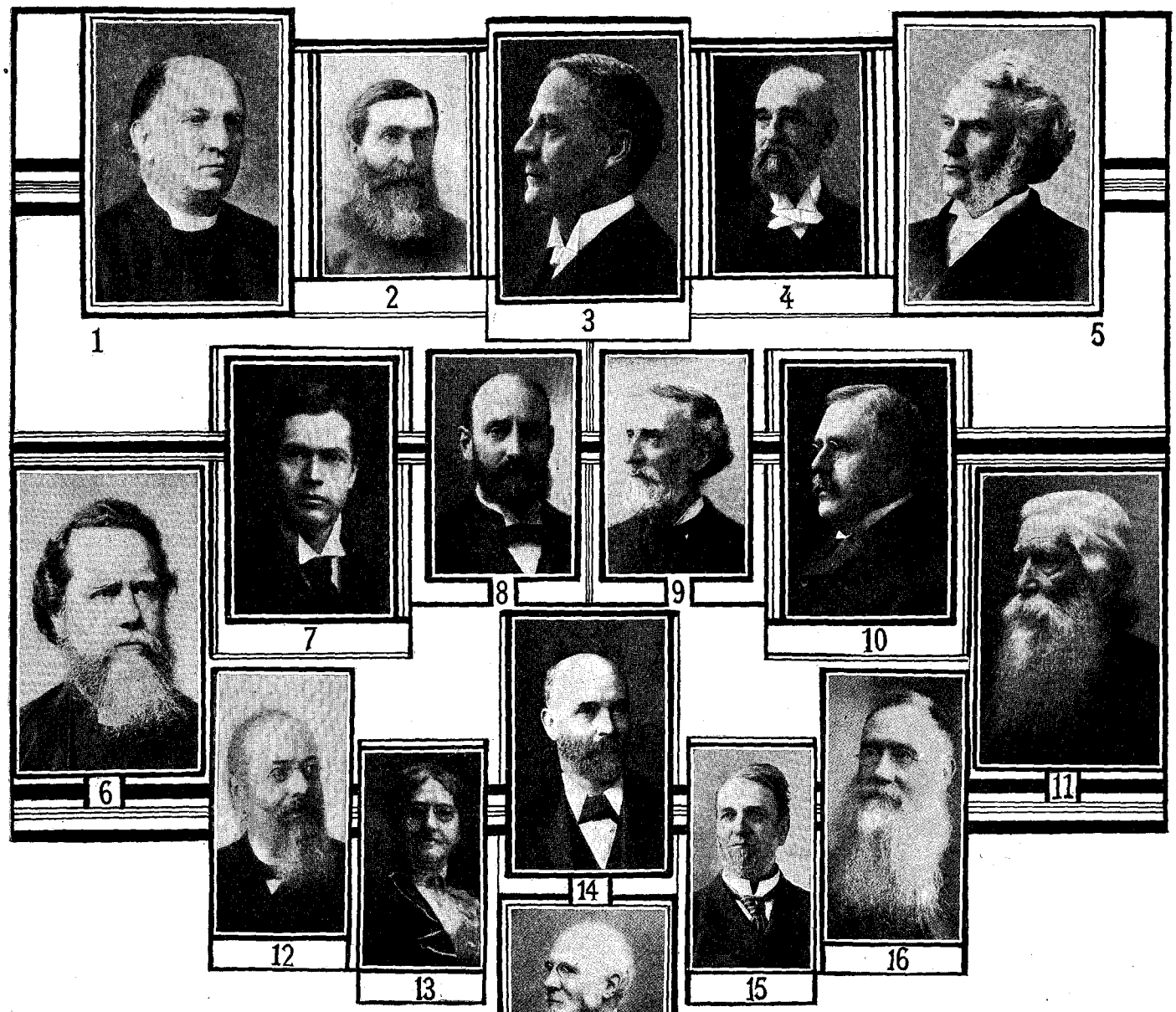
THE ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE ON FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The great missionary conference which is in session this week in New York is the third world-conference held in the interest of foreign missions, and already it appears likely to exceed in numbers and importance any previous gathering of the kind.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, referring to the prominent parts taken on the opening days of the conference by President McKinley, former President Harrison, and Governor Roosevelt, calls the gathering "a concrete representation of the militant Protestantism of the United States." The New York *Tribune* terms the conference "one of the most important religious gatherings of the present generation." The Brooklyn *Eagle*, however, calls attention to the fact that the name "Ecumenical" is a misnomer; since in the conference the 223,000,000 members of the Roman Catholic Church and the 119,000,000 members of the Oriental churches are not represented at all—only the 150,000,000 Christians who make up the Protestant bodies.



1. RT. REV. W. C. DOANE, D.D. LL.D., Bishop of Albany, Vice-President Foreign Missionary Society Protestant Episcopal Church in United States of America.

2. BISHOP J. M. THOBURN, D.D., Missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church for India and Malaysia.

3. REV. JUDSON SMITH, D.D., Chairman of the General Committee, Secretary American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Boston.

4. REV. HENRY N. COBB, D.D., Chairman of Executive Committee, Secretary Board of Missions of Reformed Dutch Church in America, New York.

5. REV. JOSEPH C. HARTZELL, D.D., AFRICA, Missionary Bishop Methodist Episcopal Church.

6. REV. J. HUDSON TAYLOR, Founder of the China Inland Mission.

7. MR. JOHN R. MOTT, Chairman of Committee on Young People, International Secretary Young Men's Christian Association, New York.

8. REV. ARTHUR J. BROWN, D.D., Chairman of Hospitality Committee, Secretary Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, New York.

9. REV. ARTHUR T. PIERSON, D.D., Editor-in-Chief *Missionary Review of the World*.

10. REV. HARLAN P. BEACH, Chairman of Exhibit Committee, Educational Secretary Students' Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, New York.

11. REV. JOHN G. PATON, D.D., Presbyterian Missionary to the New Hebrides Islands.

12. REV. A. MERENSKY, D.D., Secretary of the Berlin Missionary Society, Missionary in the Transvaal, 1858–1882.

13. MRS. J. T. GRACEY, Secretary Women's Foreign Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal Church.

14. REV. R. WARDLAW THOMPSON, D.D., Secretary of the London Missionary Society.

15. REV. HENRY C. MABIE, D.D., Chairman of Committee on Home Work, Secretary American Baptist Mission Union, Boston.

16. REV. JACOB CHAMBERLAIN, M.D., D.D., INDIA, Missionary of the Reformed (Dutch) Church in America.

17. EUGENE STOCK, ESQ., Secretary of the Church Missionary Society, London.

PROMINENT LEADERS IN THE ECUMENICAL CONFERENCE.

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also distinctly recorded in the Scriptures, and moreover, is supported by the theory of evolution. The Arminian view which substitutes foreknowledge for election does not relieve the matter a whit, for there can be no foreknowledge unless the event is certain, and certainty depends on the fact that the act or whatever it may be has been determined by omnipotence. But the Scripture as well gives space to human choice or free will, and in the administration of God men have been treated as free agents and held responsible for their choice. God has exhibited in the government of the world an amazing regard for the freedom of the will of man. No attempts to reconcile divine sovereignty and the freedom of the human will have succeeded. It is well to remember that secret things belong to God, and the things that are revealed belong to us and our children."

CAUSES OF RELIGIOUS DECLINE AS SEEN IN THE PEW.

IN his recent book, "Why Men Do Not Go to Church," Dr. Cortland Myers finds three reasons for the decline, so frequently noted of late, namely: faults of the church, faults of the man, and faults of society. But Rev. M. S. Young, in an article in *The Lutheran Quarterly* (April), seems to think that the faults of the ministry are unduly emphasized, and the causes should be traced directly to the pew, where a spirit of irreverence is becoming more and more manifest. In fact, he claims that the pew is an enemy against which the pulpit has to combat. He says: "Quite enough has been written on the weakness and declension of the pulpit. Its failings may be admitted, but in magnifying them there is danger of losing sight of obstacles to the church's progress to be found in the pew. It is not amiss to inquire whether the cause of religion may not be sadly hurt and hindered by incompetency, neglect, and devilishness in the pew. The time has come for the discussion of causes of declension in the pew, elements of power or weakness in the congregation, the dead-line among church-members, and kindred themes."

Of these causes, the first to be discussed is ignorance. The lack of knowledge of the fundamental truths of the Bible, more prominent in city than country life, is, he thinks, a menace to the spiritual welfare of the world. Where formerly Bible instruction was an important feature of all education, it is now considered "old-fogyish" by many, and there is a deplorable neglect of religious study. Among one hundred students to whom a series of experimental questions were submitted, only eight pupils answered all correctly, while only thirteen were even approximately correct. The cause for such ignorance, thinks Dr. Young, is that parents are neglectful and indifferent to accurate Scriptural knowledge. Even the school text-books systematically avoid mentioning the name of God. He writes:

"There has been a loss in loosening the reins of family government which in times past required the memorizing of Scripture in youth. The knowledge of God's word gained in the home and church is the influence to which many of our greatest men attribute the shaping of their characters and their usefulness in life, but the methods of instruction which had such beneficent effect in days gone by are no longer popular. The lack of Scripture knowledge in the pew, and the neglect of the use of means by which true enlightenment may be received, continue in spite of the entreaties from the pulpit to give attention to family instruction and the offers of ministers to teach the young.

"The awaking of some of the leading educators of our country to a sense of the peril involved in the neglect of the moral and religious training of the young, is a hopeful indication. Words of warning are spoken by such scholarly and influential teachers as President Harper of Chicago University, who says: 'It is difficult to prophesy what the result of our present method of educating the youth will be in fifty years. We are training the mind in our public schools, but the moral side in the child's nature is almost entirely neglected. The Roman Catholic Church insists on remedying this manifest evil, but our Protestant churches seem to ignore it completely. They expect the Sunday-school to make good what our public schools leave undone, and the consequence is that we overlook a danger as real and as great as any we have had to face.'"

Speaking of the encroachment of materialism, Dr. Young makes special reference to the power of the saloon. "Are there not," he asks, "congregations which will have no word of censure spoken to the friend of the saloon in the church? Are there not congregations which bridle the tongue of the pastor, forbidding him to utter words of denunciation against the rum traffic?"

An evil next in importance to ignorance among the pew-holders is their irreverence, growing out of the conception of the church as a place of entertainment, where the sermon should be short and racy, and the music as nearly operatic as possible. Dr. Young quotes "Ian Maclaren" (Dr. Watson) who says:

"The center of thought has shifted from eternity to time. . . . The ancient fear of God seems to have departed entirely and with it the sense of the unseen which once constituted the spirit of worship. . . . The church triumphed by her faith, her holiness, her courage, and by these high virtues she must stand in this age also. She is the witness of immortality, the spiritual home of souls, the servant of the poor, the protector of the friendless, and if she sinks into a place of second-rate entertainment, then it were better that her history should close, for without her spiritual visions and austere ideals the church is not worth preserving."

Of the pulpit and the demands made upon it, Dr. Young writes:

"Truth is truth forever and it is to be presented as it is in Christ, who is eternally the same. Sin is essentially the same in every age, and its consequences are the same, but it changes its forms and becomes necessary to apply the truth to changed moral conditions. So it is the duty of the pulpit to study the attitude of Christ toward present-day problems, and declare the will of Christ to this generation in such manner as will meet the peculiar needs of the age.

"The pulpit of to-day must not ignore the demands justly made upon it for support in proper movements for the relief of the suffering and oppressed. It must not speak in a half-hearted, apologetic sort of a way of Sunday rest, of child labor and women labor. The active support of the clergy must be enlisted in the work of investigating and lessening the evils of such abominations as the sweating system and the saloon. Wise and proper movements in the interest of social and political reform deserve from us something more than listless well-wishing."

How Dr. Gladden Would Edit a Newspaper.—The Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, of Columbus, Ohio, thinks that Mr. Sheldon's recent editorial experiment was a praiseworthy one, and that most of the criticisms bestowed upon him were the result of misapprehension of his purpose and spirit. That purpose was "as far from any assumption of exclusive or superior Christliness as the East is from the West." But Dr. Gladden's idea of what a newspaper should be differs in a considerable degree from that apparently held by Mr. Sheldon. The former would have it not "goody-goody," but "the brightest, breeziest, liveliest, wittiest newspaper in the community." He writes (*The Independent*, April 5):

"Ruling out filthy details of vice and crime, I should say that any subject in which the people at large are greatly interested is news, and ought to be reported and discussed in a Christian daily paper. Take the theatrical news, for example. Mr. Sheldon ruled it all out. I should have the theatrical performances all reported, and criticized, not from the standpoint of the box-office, but from that of the highest and purest dramatic art. The drama is a great interest of human life; it is capable of great public service; it is now the source of great public injury; it ought to be regenerated. . . . . .

"This is simply an illustration of what I mean by saying that the Christian newspaper ought to deal with all great public interests. The newspaper can not undertake to dictate to the people what they shall be interested in; the fact that they are deeply

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interested in anything whatever is a matter with which it must concern itself. It may be necessary to show them that the thing which they care so much about is a thing unworthy of their thought; keen criticism of popular fads and social tendencies is one of the newspaper's great functions."

A "LIBERAL CATHOLIC" VIEW OF DR. MIVART.

DR. ST. GEORGE MIVART'S death last month while still under the ban of his church for the opinions expressed in his recent articles (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, February 3, 17, March 3, 31) has called forth only sympathetic and charitable comment from both the Protestant and Roman Catholic press. Journals of the latter faith express the belief that what they term Dr. Mivart's heresies, after almost half a century of honored membership in the church, may not improbably have been the result of advanced age and declining mental powers, and express the hope that in his last moments he returned to the faith. Indeed, if he were honest in his opinions, one Roman Catholic journal remarks, "he was all right," as Father Lambert said of the late Colonel Ingersoll.

What is entitled "a liberal Catholic view" of the English scientist appears in *The Nineteenth Century* (April) from the pen of Mr. Robert Edward Dell, late editor of *The Weekly Register*, the liberal Catholic rival of Cardinal Vaughan's organ, the London *Tablet*. Dr. Mivart's case, says Mr. Dell, is only one phenomenon "arising from causes which have long been active." Dr. Mivart was the last of the race of eminent converts made up of such men as Faber, Manning, Newman, Oakley, and Arnold. The intellectual vigor and mental breadth of conception of the church's mission introduced into the Roman Catholic body in England by these men—raising it from an obscure sect to an important religious body—have gradually ebbed away, Mr. Dell says, as these great spirits have one after another departed. This process "is now complete":

"Any one who surveys the history of the Catholic Church during the last sixty years can not but recognize the fact that there is a party which is dominant and has in course of time succeeded in gaining a firmer and firmer hold on the machinery and central government of the church. The members of this 'prominent party' (to use the name given to it by an English Catholic bishop) have succeeded little by little in crushing those who opposed them, and in silencing and nullifying those who have no sympathy with their tendencies and their peculiar doctrines; they have made it their aim to destroy originality and initiative and stifle independent intellectual activity, and they have succeeded too well. This party has felt all along the danger of the infusion of new blood, whatever may be its desire for converts who can be led captive at the wheels of its own chariot. In England we have seen John Henry Newman, a prophet sent from God to the Anglo-Saxon race, hampered in every direction, thwarted and misrepresented, and only not driven out of the church because he would not be driven out, by a party of which Cardinal Vaughan was an ardent adherent. Altho Newman received a cardinal's hat from Leo XIII. in the early days of the present pontificate, and his own position was thus happily secured, the general situation was not altered; nor were the feelings of profound distrust in certain quarters in his regard. It is, after all, against the principles and the teaching of the 'Essay on Development' and the 'Grammar of Assent' that the strenuous efforts of the dominant party are directed.

"The party of which I speak is, of course, made up of different elements and various kinds of personalities, but the important matter is to lay hold of what I may call its motive-power, both intellectual and practical; that without which its diverse elements would form a mere mob, wanting in cohesion as well as in tact and intellectual force; that which makes this party (of which it is the backbone) an object of interest and a useful subject of investigation alike to private individuals who value the intellectual and moral progress of Christian nations, and to the statesmen who guide the national destinies. That motive-power is incorporated in the Society of Jesus."

Mr. Dell claims that there has been a deliberate, thoroughly systematized plan on the part of the Jesuits to control and direct the theological trend of thought in England, with a view of ultimately converting and holding England itself, and, through its vast power and empire, of throwing its weight throughout the world in favor of Roman Catholicism. "At the present day the presses are pouring forth one course after another of theology, dogmatic and moral, and of philosophy, by members of the Society of Jesus, written in Latin. These manuals are increasingly used in the seminaries and by the clergy, and are very proper to create an artificial 'consentient teaching' which can eventually be put forward as the voice and the witness of the church throughout the world." But the "deliberate scheme" does not end with theology and philosophy; the Jesuits are applying their *a priori* method, says Mr. Dell, to economics and even to science, and endeavoring to bring these realms also into conformity to "the vivifying intellectual ideas of the Society of Jesus." This is not a Jesuit bugaboo, says the writer; people who doubt the reality of secret Jesuit machinations have only to turn to information "perfectly accessible to any one who reads Latin, has a finely trained intellect, and will recognize the need of mastering the preliminary difficulties."

Dr. Mivart, according to Mr. Dell, was one of the first to feel the heavy hand of the new school of Roman Catholicism which has come into fuller life in England since the death of Newman and Manning, and which, he says, seeks to reduce all intellectual and theological inquiry within the iron bounds of the "Summa" of St. Thomas of Aquin:

"The dominant school, instead of going out into the world to do battle with the ideas of modern philosophy, prefers to attempt to prevent those ideas from gaining an entrance into the minds of Catholics. It is a policy of despair. Their rusty and antiquated weapons have failed them, they have been driven back into their own entrenchments, and as a last hope they have taken refuge from the modern artillery in an underground cavern, the atmosphere of which is becoming so stifling that they can no longer control their subordinates, who are forced to come out one by one into the open air to escape from being asphyxiated. Intelligent Catholics are more and more coming to realize the futility and uselessness of their theological schools, and the inability of their apologists to defend them when they are attacked or to justify their position; left as they are to shift for themselves and to form their own synthesis as best they may, they are more and more ceasing to look to the official exponents of Catholicism for help in finding their way through the intellectual difficulties of modern times."

Mr. Dell believes Father Clarke wrong in his assertion that the doctrine of the church has never undergone and can never undergo modification (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 3). Dr. Mivart has indeed not distinguished between matters of faith defined by the church and current opinions; but that is the very mistake of the school to which Father Clarke himself belongs: "It is they who are forever insisting that their theological opinions are proximately *de fide*, and that there is practically no difference between them and defined dogmas." The writer continues:

"Dr. Mivart finds, as every student of history finds, that the 'consentient teaching' of the theologians of one age has been 'set on one side' by the theologians of another; that opinions once commonly regarded as essential are now held by nobody; that (as in the case of Aristotelianism) one pope has sanctioned what a previous pope had condemned. It is the fault of Fr. Clarke and Fr. Smith and their friends if those who discover these facts conclude that even defined dogmas may turn out to be non-essential and may be abandoned. . . . . .

"What the outcome of the present situation will be it is, of course, impossible to foretell. But a salient feature of the situation is the fact that the central government of the church is al-

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most entirely in the hands of Italians who naturally share the characteristics of the race to which they belong. And the Italian mind finds the Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon mind almost impossible to understand. 'They know so little of the English character,' said Cardinal Newman, 'and have so little tact (as much as I should have in dealing with the Sepoys) that they may give great offense, as soon as ever they emerge out of the vague terms of courtesy and kindness which Christian charity will elicit from them at the outset.' Of the truth of this judgment (which was shared by Cardinal Manning) we in England have had more than one confirmation in recent years."

IS OUR NEW-TESTAMENT TEXT RELIABLE?

FOR years scholars have pointed to the resultant investigations chiefly of Tischendorf, Tregelles, and Westcott-Hart, in producing, in spite of the two hundred thousand variants of the Biblical manuscripts, a practically uniform Greek text of the New Testament, as one of the greatest achievements of the scholarship of any age. Indications, however, are increasing to show that this joy has been premature, and that a movement is on foot that may lead to a complete revision of the principles that have been currently accepted in New-Testament textual criticism. One of the greatest scholars of the age in this department, Dr. von Gebhardt, in the *Theologische Literaturzeitung* (Leipsic, No. 26), gives us a description of the controversy from which we take the following facts.

It has become more and more evident, says Dr. Gebhardt, that a radically new departure is making itself felt in reference to the New-Testament text. Ridicule of the investigations of such men as Tischendorf and Westcott and Hart is heard. The new movement is based on the rejection of the canon which had become supreme, namely, that the famous old Codices Vaticanus and Sinaiticus constitute the most reliable basis for the construction of the New-Testament text. These codices must, it is said, be abandoned in favor of a peculiar codex commonly known as the Codex Bezæ, found in Canterbury, which contains so many strange and divergent readings that the donor, Beza, thought it best to ignore them. Quite a number of scholars are now beginning to show a decided preference for this Codex D, as it is also termed, the leader in this movement being the philologian, Professor Blass, of Halle, who several years ago, on the authority of this code, claimed that St. Luke had published two separate editions of his Gospel and the Acts, one in the shape in which our Bibles contain it and one in a revised shape, with additions, as found in the Codex Bezæ. This opinion won the favor of such leading scholars as Professor Zöckler, of Greifswald, and Professor Zahn, of Erlangen, and secured a warm defender in Dr. Nestle. The latter has in his book ("Einführung in das Griechische N. T.") advocated the complete revision of the New-Testament text along the line of the variants contained in the Codex Bezæ, altho the exact principles of this proposed revision can not yet be formulated. He speaks of the veneration for the so-called older manuscripts as superstitious, and thinks that this Codex Bezæ, which the builders have rejected, will become "the head of the corner" in the new structure of the New-Testament text.

Gebhardt expresses decided dissent from the proposed innovation, and regrets that the work of decades is thus again called into question.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DURING the recent special session of the Protestant Episcopal House of Bishops in New York, the bishops were invited to take luncheon at the Players' Club with Bishop Potter, who is an honorary member. The bishop arranged to have the luncheon served in the grill-room. Says the New York *Sun:*

Just after the bishops had seated themselves at the tables, two members of the club who hadn't heard about their visit came in for luncheon and made for the grill-room. They were stopped by one of the club servants, who told them that members would be served with their luncheon upstairs.

"What's the matter with the grill-room?" asked one of the men.

"The House of Bishops is lunching there to-day," was the answer.

"Who?" inquired the club member.

"The House of Bishops," was the answer. "Bishop Potter and all the other bishops in the United States."

"Great Scott!" exclaimed the club member. "I suppose that, dating from to-day, the stage will be considered to have been properly elevated."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE lad of sixteen who attempted to assassinate the Prince of Wales in Brussels April 4, had apparently had his head turned by anarchist lectures and literature, and will probably be sent to a reformatory school. The incident would have no importance were it not that experience has shown that other addle-headed fellows are encouraged by such deeds to repeat the experiment. Hence the British papers, mindful also of the attempt to shoot the Emperor of Russia, doubt that it would be wise for members of the British royal family to visit the present Paris Exhibition. *The Saturday Review* (London) says:

"The assassinations of the late Empress of Austria and the President of the French Republic are cases in point. The prince has most happily escaped, and it is natural to wish not to make too much of the matter. Unfortunately, it throws forward as well as backward. This kind of thing is unquestionably infectious; and one can not shut his eyes to the opportunity the Paris Exhibition would afford to minds mentally and morally diseased, excited and stimulated by Sipido's attempt. Ought the prince to run the risk which would attend the fulfilment of his intention to visit Paris at Whitsuntide?"

A large number of British papers find in the occasion reason for complaint against the continental press for the tone in which they have been speaking of England since the war in South Africa began. The press of different continental countries, so we read in *The Times*, *The Standard*, *The Daily Mail*, and other influential English papers, has been subsidized by Dr. Leyds, and all but the educated foreigners have a wrong conception of England's aims. *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"We should wish rather to think that the persons of our royal family may, and will be, shielded by the force of public opinion abroad, and that those who have directed that opinion into wrong channels may now stand aside and bethink themselves. In ordinary circumstances we should not have expected an attack of this kind to be made by a Belgian subject. Belgium owes her national independence to the enlightened policy of Her Britannic Majesty's Government in the past. France, of course, has a different history. And is it to be concluded that on French soil our royal family is likely to be safer than in the Belgian capital? Is it reasonable to suppose, if the station-master at Brussels was unable to prevent a would-be assassin from obtaining access to the platform, that the Parisian police will be better able to protect the lives of visitors to the Paris Exhibition? We fear that there is but one conclusion to be drawn. It is that his royal highness the Prince of Wales will be well advised to follow the example of his illustrious mother, and to find in the circumstances attending the war in South Africa a valid reason for remaining for the present among Her Majesty's people at home."

Lloyd's Weekly, one of the papers from which the masses in England draw their information, says:

"The attempt of the young miscreant Sipido to shoot the Prince of Wales can not be regarded as an act of boyish folly, on account of the attendant circumstances. He was, without doubt, supplied with the means to purchase the revolver, and his own admissions, coupled with the papers found on him, point directly to pro-Boer influences. . . . A foreign press, bribed with Pretorian gold, has found no charge too atrocious to print against us, and the Boer leaders in South Africa have delighted in reiterating the falsehoods. All this goes to prove the allegation that the Boers are only a half-civilized people, and one result is certain—namely, that when the inevitable triumph of our arms comes these semi-barbarians and their unscrupulous Hollander advisers must of necessity be deprived of the powers they have misused, and rendered utterly incapable of ever again imperilling the peace of South Africa."

Despite some resentment kindled by these charges, the press

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of the Continent express sympathy for the prince and rejoice that he was not injured. The *Petit Bleu* (Brussels) says:

"Nothing but temporary insanity could have caused so dastardly an attempt at assassination upon a prince connected with the royal house of Belgium, and who personally has no influence whatever upon the policy of the British Government. It will not be easy to discover any connection between this outrage and the peace demonstrations in Belgium."

The Amsterdam *Handelsblad*, however, says:

"The night before the attempt, a group of Socialists had engaged the Flemish Theater to protest against the Boer war. The meeting was opened by M. Volkaert, who gave a short review of the futile attempts at arbitration, and ended his discourse by saying: 'It is now the duty of the nations to protest. The Prince of Wales will pass through Belgium to-morrow. It is necessary to inform him that the people of Belgium are advocates of peace.' It is not impossible that this remark may have influenced some weak-minded persons to the extent of attempting assassination."

In the Belgian Chamber several members took occasion to remark that disapproval of the deed of this harebrained boy did not mean approval of England's attempt to crush a free people. The Manchester *Guardian* remarks to this:

"Most Belgians will, we think, be sorry that any members of their Chamber of Representatives should have mingled criticism of British policy in South Africa with their expressions of regret for the attempt to murder the Prince of Wales. In face of attempts at murder all sane men and loyal citizens of their own countries should be at one in treating their censure and prevention as elementary points of duty, not to be obscured or confused by any consideration of the politics, or supposed politics, of the objects of such outrages, or of their countrymen or friends. Nothing can be more detestable than the practise of saying, when a man is the victim of some cowardly crime: 'Yes, it is outrageous and intolerable, but then we must remember that he represented, or may have been taken to represent, a policy which human nature can scarcely be expected to view calmly.' Professor Dicey rightly rebuked Mr. Balfour the other day for palliating in this way the attempts of criminal or senseless people to lynch Mr. Cronwright-Schreiner and others at the instance of newspapers of a low type. The rebuke, it seems to us, is also deserved by those Belgian deputies who sought yesterday to treat the question of the justice or injustice of the South African war as relevant to the question of expressing sorrow at a murderous attack on a friend and guest stepping over the threshold of their capital."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FROM THE "STORMY CORNER" OF EUROPE.

OF all the restless nations which have been freed from the Turk during the nineteenth century, Bulgaria remains the most ambitious. That the Bulgarians would to-day submit to Russian rule, few, if any, even of the most jingoistic Pan-Slavists will assert. But under the shrewd Coburger, who has replaced the unfortunate Alexander of Battenberg, Bulgaria has never ceased to be a valuable card in the hands of Russian diplomatists—for a consideration. It is now asserted that Prince Ferdinand has made new concessions to Russia, and that the bait held out to him is a royal crown. The *Pochta* (Sofia) has the following to say:

"It is now established beyond question that a secret treaty has been concluded between Russia and Bulgaria. Its most important stipulations are that Bulgaria is to be elevated to the rank of an independent kingdom, and that Macedonia shall be divided between Bulgaria and Montenegro. The Bulgarian and Montenegrinian forces will be, in time of war, added to the Russian army. Part of the port of Burgas will be 'leased' to Russia for a period of fifty years, to be used as a naval station. Russia agrees to lend to Bulgaria $25,000,000, and the Bulgarian Government promises to remove all anti-Russian elements from the army and the administration."

The *Kölnische Zeitung* (Cologne) points out that this would be in violation of the treaty of 1898, between Austro-Hungary and Russia, as well as of the Berlin convention. There is no doubt, however, that the Bulgarians are again trying to stir up the Macedonians; but the Sofia authorities are very reticent, and the Russian agent there still more so, as the following item from the *Frankfurter Zeitung* shows:

"Of the intended lease of a naval station at Burgas, there seems to be no doubt. The port is not ceded outright to Russia, because the Bulgarian constitution forbids increase or decrease of territory unless sanctioned by Parliament. Nothing more detailed is heard of the secret treaty; but, as it leaves room for all sorts of eventualities, the Turkish Government is suspicious. The Russian representative is a very discreet man. If he is visited by his diplomatic fellow agents with a view of 'pumping' him, he generally asks: 'Will you have a drink?' He keeps a very good glass of *vodki*, but he will not answer prying questions."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DELAGOA BAY AWARD.

THE decision of the Swiss court of arbitration in the Delagoa Bay railway dispute elicits expressions of disappointment from most English papers. It was hoped that the heavy fine which Portugal might be made to pay would lead to the acquisition of Delagoa Bay by England. The award—a little over $5,000,000, adding the five-per-cent. interest since June, 1889—is not large enough to seriously disturb the finances of even so poor a country as Portugal, and Portugal can not be easily deprived of her colony by reason of this claim. *The Standard* (London) says:

"As things stand, we have nothing but a right of preemption, and an understanding that, if Portugal ever sells Delagoa Bay, we shall receive the first offer. It has often been hinted that the opportunity for acting upon this agreement would arrive when the Berne decision should be given. But, embarrassed as Portuguese finances normally are, it is possible that the Government of Dom Carlos may be able to find the inconsiderable sum payable under the award, without rousing an angry agitation in the kingdom by alienating any part of its colonial possessions. Still, we do not regard the question as finally settled. Friendly diplomacy may yet achieve what recourse to arbitration has failed to accomplish."

The Times (London) hastens to inform Portugal that British capital is at her disposal "should Britain's old ally be in financial difficulties." *The Morning Post* advises Portugal to sell the colony at once to Great Britain, as the Transvaal railroads will soon be British property, when Delagoa Bay will become dependent upon British good will for its trade. Nearly all the jingo papers describe the award as a blow to the policy of arbitration. *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"It is impossible not to compare this state of things with what would have happened in the days before that blessed word 'arbitration' came to the front. A bill of damage would have been made out by the two nations aggrieved, and presented to Portugal for payment. A cruiser might have paid a visit to the Tagus, and a gunboat or two could have appeared at Lourenço Marques. The whole thing would have been over in a month or two without difficulty, delay, or expense. . . . For one thing, at any rate, it gives us good reason to be thankful. That is, that we were not hoodwinked into an agreement with the crafty old Dutchman to submit to arbitration matters in dispute in the Transvaal. We are in a position now to judge in some degree what expedients he would have constantly resorted to in order to complicate issues and delay decisions. The experience born of our relations with Delagoa Bay does not put us in love with arbitration in principle. But in particular it must convince all reasonable men that even if admissible on political grounds, it would have been a worthless basis of agreement between England and the Transvaal."

The Spectator is convinced that, tho the sum awarded "is only about half what all reasonable experts expected, it is much more than Portugal can raise." For the rest the paper joins in the

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chorus denouncing arbitration. The Manchester *Guardian* is one of the few papers which do not think that the judges were necessarily wrong. It says:

"The gist of many of the press comments on the Delagoa Bay award is that since arbitration in this case has not given us as much as we hoped, arbitration in general is a very bad thing. In the same way it was said when the Venezuela arbitration gave us much the best of the dispute that the principle of arbitration evidently had a great deal in it. These comments seem to rest on the belief that arbitration is a mode of getting without war the most that we could get by war, and that in as far as it falls short of this result and does not give us the fruits of an exercise of our superior force without its dangers and expenses, in so far is it proved to be worthless. . . . We must take the bad with the good, the Delagoa disappointment with the Venezuela gratification. We smile at the litigant who cries out against law and law courts because he has lost a case he thought very strong; we shall do the best by our own dignity if, as a nation, we do not imitate him."

Events (Ottawa) voices the opinion of many when it says that the award will not impress the great powers favorably. It adds:

"A few battle-ships could have forced any amount demanded, or in default the territory concerned, out of the weak little kingdom. By submitting to arbitration the United States and Great Britain placed themselves on an equal footing with Portugal, and as the result shows the weaker power has got the advantage. It may be that the award is just, and that arbitration has saved a weak nation from being imposed upon by two stronger ones, but they are not going to look at it in that way. As in the olden times when there was little justice shown the weak, might still stands for right in the great majority of cases. Where a dispute arises between two nations, the stronger gets the verdict if they are left to themselves to settle it. Where they submit to arbitration, they are on an equal footing and the stronger power has no advantage. If the decisions always went to the stronger power, arbitration would no doubt become popular; but while decisions continue to go occasionally in favor of the weaker, the big fellows will not look with favor upon arbitration."

The Globe (London) declares that the Anglophobes of the Continent have but one idea, and that is to prevent Great Britain from getting hold of the key to the back door of the Transvaal. They do not scruple to strike at the British empire through the pockets of the innocent English and American shareholders. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) nevertheless thinks that the English are secretly pleased, because further complications would force England to place herself openly in opposition to Germany. It adds:

"If it was thought that Lourenço Marquez would be indirectly transferred to Great Britain, it is also remembered that the Secret Treaty of 1898 stipulated that a large part of the African possessions of Portugal should come under German domination, and that prospect is disagreeable to many Englishmen. It has been noticeable for some time that some people dislike to see this treaty enforced. Since Fashoda and the settlement of the worst difficulties with France there is less need of Germany. When one takes this into consideration, one may well ask whether the explosion of fury attendant upon the Berne award will not, upon second thought, give place to resignation, even secret satisfaction. We have here an immediate disappointment which may give way to reconciliation. Perhaps the English prefer it to a new partitioning with Germany, and a new development of that country's power in Africa."

The *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* (Berlin) believes that the Berne tribunal was largely under British influence, and that it would have given its decision sooner had Lord Salisbury wished it. "But the grapes hang too high for the fox," adds the paper, "for the annexation of Delagoa Bay would immediately be followed by a Russian advance in Asia." The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* says:

"Even those papers which mentioned the possibility of combined German and English action have not been able to reveal much, and it would seem that they exaggerated the importance of the treaty. However, the award removes the basis of their speculations, for the difficulties into which Portugal was to be forced do not now exist."

The *Novoye Vremya* thinks England may demand Delagoa Bay as a guaranty that the award will be paid; but hopes that the United States will not join her in making this demand. The rumor that American capital would be advanced, if need be, to pay the award, causes the *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) to comment as follows:

"It is curious to see the fury into which some English papers lash themselves at the thought that the United States could obtain a lease of Delagoa Bay. People in London are convinced that the Americans would like to obtain an important point on the east coast of Africa, and Delagoa Bay would just suit. But this would lead to a quarrel, for England regards the Delagoa Bay question as a matter of life and death, especially when the republics have been annexed. If the Americans obtain a foothold, all the intrigues of the past few years will be in vain. Hence these fits of temper."

The *Indépendance Belge* says that Portugal will obtain French capital, should her own resources be insufficient to pay the award. —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GROWING CORDIALITY BETWEEN SPAIN AND SOUTH AMERICA.

AN Argentine vessel, the *President Sarmiento*, is cruising off the Spanish coast, and it is well understood that she was sent for purposes of demonstration. Her crew is fêted everywhere in Spain, and the South American papers record the fact with pleasure. Yet this visit has no political importance. "It is merely a family affair," remarks the *Imparcial* (Madrid), and the *Epoca* says:

"Just as England witnessed a surprising increase of her exports to America after the defection of the original thirteen States, so Spain may be recompensed materially, even morally, for the loss of the Antilles by an increase of commercial relations with Spanish America. After all, it is a matter of mutual interest. The future of Spanish production depends principally upon the increased purchasing power of Spanish America, where we can create new markets in regions hitherto little cultivated. South America, and especially the Argentine Republic, is benefited by increased Spanish immigration, already second only to that from Italy. Moreover, the Spaniards who emigrate are of rather better quality, being generally above the class of mere laborers. They increase the best element effectively, and as they rarely intend to return, they must affect the progress of their new home. Looked upon from this point of view, the United States has never ceased to be a British colony. There seems to us no subject better worthy of attention than the question how we may strengthen the bonds which unite us with South America."

The *Journal des Débats*, which recently hinted that the Argentine-Spanish fraternization must needs be pointed against the United States, has discovered its error, and says:

"It is a curious spectacle this: North America and South America, the one civilized by England, the other by Spain, approaching the mother countries from which long and bloody wars had separated them. But there is a great difference. The Anglo-Saxon 'alliance,' praised so much by Mr. Chamberlain, is manifestly desired more by England than by the United States, and British statesmen see in the United States merely a diplomatic tool. In other words, the North Americans are to aid them in the realization of their plans of world-conquest. Nothing of the sort can be imputed to poor Spain, who is just now too sore to form such vast plans, and the Ibero-American 'Union,' if it can be realized, will have a moral character rather than a diplomatic significance. It is this fact which renders it more likely of realization than the Northern 'alliance.' The latter is not desired very much in the United States. It is recognized there that, putting sentiment aside, England is a political rival of the great republic, not only throughout the world in general, but also on the American continent. . . . South America need

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not fear Spain; hence the South Americans approach the mother country much more heartily."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CECIL RHODES AND HIS INFLUENCE.

IT is generally believed that Mr. Cecil Rhodes was mainly responsible for the South African war, and few people doubt that he will have much to say in the settlement of South African affairs when the struggle is over. Revered by many as the empire-builder, hated by many more as the evil genius of Great Britain, his influence is all the more remarkable as he has never bowed before "society," and treats men of rank with an indifference bordering upon contempt. We take the following from a character sketch in the Paris *Temps:*

Generally very moody and taciturn, Cecil Rhodes becomes lively when his ideal is mentioned. That ideal is British imperialism. The Anglo-Saxon race, he argues, owns three continents already. It is the richest, most powerful, most happy. It is destined to rule the world, and any land not already in the hands of other strong nations belongs by right to the Anglo-Saxon. He made up his mind to conquer Africa for his race. For this he made his money, and with that money he hemmed in the Boers by annexing the territory around the Transvaal. For this he organized the Jameson raid, and prepared for the present war. Outwardly, he does not look like a milliardaire, for he dresses plainly, almost slovenly. He is a heavy giant, but a restless one. He is up early, riding around for a couple of hours. What the world calls society he hates, and women, at least white women, have no charms for him. His only personal luxury is his park at Groote Schuur, where he keeps lions and where he grows flowers. Polite speech is not his strong side, and he never answers letters. His boxes are full of unanswered letters; he attends to telegrams only.

For his imperialist ideal, he spends his money freely; but whether he is working for England, or for a South African empire, or only for his own aggrandizement, nobody really knows. Matabeleland and Mashonaland already are called Rhodesia; why should not all South Africa be given that name? However that may be, Rhodes is an extraordinary man, one of those men who are sometimes called heroes, sometimes robbers, according to the point of view taken, and according to their success.

The *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam) thinks that Rhodes overrates the power of money. His attempt to corrupt the Transvaal Volksraad failed. Moreover, he greatly overrated the military power of England, and he did not credit the Boers with the determination they have shown. He certainly has not attempted to hide his disgust with the turn affairs have taken since he declared that Kimberley was "as safe as Piccadilly." To a correspondent of *The Daily Mail* (London) he said:

"The marvelous thing about England is her luck. We have made the silliest mistakes, we have had some most incompetent generals, but we are coming out all right, as we always do. Glad to have Kimberley relieved? Of course we are all glad, but in heaven's name why was it not done sooner? What was the good of all that messing about at Rensburg and Colesberg?"

Mr. Rhodes declares that there never were more than 30,000 Boers in the field. He has given vent to severe personal criticisms of Sir Redvers Buller and Lord Methuen, and it remains to be seen whether his influence is great enough to hold in check the enemies he has made by this. That influence is certainly extraordinary (considering the fact that Rhodes now holds no official position), for it is generally accepted that he forced Sir Redvers to change his plans. The Manchester *Guardian* says:

"'Granted,' it is sometimes said, 'that the necessity of relieving Ladysmith compelled General Buller to throw up his original plans and go to Natal, why did he split up the forces in Cape Colony, giving General Gatacre a bare fourth of the forces he expected, and sending Lord Methuen to Kimberley?' . . . Mr. Rhodes forced General Buller's hand, and the result was—Magersfontein on the western frontier and, in northern Cape Colony, Stormberg, a desperate attempt at surprise with insufficient forces. And it is now known what were the thanks Mr. Rhodes gave General Buller for his pains."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Is the Drama Immoral?

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: In your number of March 3 there was a list of operas whose themes, as stated by Herr Professor Graebner, of the Concordia Theological Seminary, are foul and immoral. The earnest mind is thrown into great doubt as to what is proper, not alone to see played, but to read. I have applied the professor's scale to some of my own recent reading and am shocked. I find that the "Idylls of the King" are beyond measure foul, setting forth as they do wars, murders, and the amours of a queen and a knight who was her husband's best friend, and the seduction of the unfortnnate Merlin by Vivian. I opened Browning at a "Blot on the Scutcheon"; leaving this as obviously impossible, I tried "Pippa Passes" and found it a tale of horror, one of whose first headings reads, "Luca's Wife and Her Paramour, the German Sebald." David Harum is the story of a man who made love to one whom he thought another's wife. Picking up *Scribner's*, I found that the sequel of "Sentimental Tommy," now running there, is the story of a man so base that he made love to a woman whom he not only did not wish to marry, but whom he did not even love.

I read some of the histories in the Old Testament—horrors! I could not listen to the blasphemies of Job or the passionate singing of the "Song of Songs." I hastened to the New Testament and found there stories of how a good man mingled in the worst society,—stories of publicans, of sinners, of harlots.

I have now given up the study of history, literature of every kind, alienism, physiology, biology, anthropology, philosophy, psychology. I have discontinued the *Ram's Horn* because a story in its last number tells of the downfall of a young man into sin and lust. I am now reading in mathematics only, but I suspect them, I suspect them. PROBUS.

Mormonism and Martin Luther.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: *The Catholic Mirror* (quoted in your columns January 27) makes a charge against Luther that, in the name of justice, must not pass without a reply. It is, I believe, generally admitted that Luther did sign that document by which Philip of Hesse was given a kind of permission to indulge in bigamy. This is certainly a sad blemish on the character of Luther, if it is true, and I have never met with a Protestant who did not deplore it bitterly. But if Mormonism is to be traced to this mistake of Luther's, I beg to know why it may not, with just as much reason, be traced to the Pope. And these are the grounds upon which I base my question.

Nine years before the Landgrave of Hesse laid his petition before the Lutheran theologians, Henry VIII. of England was negotiating with the Pope to be relieved of his first wife that he might marry Anne Boleyn. Everybody knows the predicament in which this placed the Pope; but few know the various means by which he tried to extricate himself. One of them appears in the following extract from a letter sent to Henry VIII., by his agent at Rome (see Lord Herbert's "History of England under Henry VIII.," p. 444.) The italics are mine.

"Most serene and most powerful lord, and my most gracious sovereign, to whom all health and happiness, and the most humble acknowledgments of my duty and affection. Some days ago the Pope in private offer'd to me this proposal, as a thing of which he made much account, *that your majesty might have a dispensation to have two wives.* May God preserve your majesty's health. Rome, September 18, 1530.

"Your most excellent majesty's most obedient servant.

"GREGORY CASALIS."

Now it would certainly be absurd to try to trace Mormonism back to this; but it would be no more absurd than to trace it to Martin Luther.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL. C. A. WENDELL.

Tolstoy's "Resurrection"—A Correction.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST: As I have just finished reading Tolstoy's "Resurrection," I was somewhat astonished at seeing in your last issue, in a review of this work, the statement that Maslowa, the heroine and the woman whom Nekludoff had betrayed some years previously, was tried upon "the charge of having murdered her illegitimate child." Your reviewer certainly can not be familiar with this work, as Maslowa was *not* tried for *this crime*, but for the murder and robbery of a traveling merchant in conjunction with a man and his wife who induced Maslowa to give the merchant some poison in a glass of wine, telling her that it was simply a sleeping potion designed to counteract the effects of the stimulants which he had been drinking.

All the details of the post-mortem and chemical examination of the merchant's body are laid before the court and jury, and his stomach, etc., shown them. The jury, of which Nekludoff was a member, while of the opinion that Maslowa was technically guilty of administering the poison, did not believe that she had any knowledge of, or responsible part in, the murder or subsequent robbery, and consequently should be acquitted. Through weariness, carelessness, and inattention to the judge's charge, the jury found her guilty of administering the poison, but failed to state that they attached no criminality thereto. On account of their criminal neglect of their duty, she was sentenced to hard labor in Siberia. Hence Nekludoff's remorse for his neglect of his duty as a juryman which was really the starting-point of his change of life, his "Resurrection."

Yours very truly,

PAUL RICHARD BROWN.

[The sentence quoted from our review was certainly a slip, and Mr. Brown is right. We had already, in a former number, described the novel, and in the sentence quoted made a brief reference to refresh the reader's memory. Apparently it was our own that needed refreshing on that particular detail.—*Editor of* THE LITERARY DIGEST.]

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PERSONALS.

THE following amusing anecdote about Robert Louis Stevenson appears in the London *Daily Chronicle:* "It seems that for the last three or four years of his life Stevenson lived without a birthday, having by deed of gift made it a present to a little girl, Annie Ide, whose father was first land commissioner at Upolo in the Samoan Islands, and later chief justice. In the document by which this was done, Stevenson described himself as 'Advocate of the Scots Bar, author of 'The Master of Ballantrae and Moral Emblems,' civil engineer, sole owner and patentee of the palace and plantation known as Vailima, in the island of Upolo, Samoa, a British subject, being in sound mind and pretty well, I thank you, in body.' The reason for the deed was that the little girl 'was born out of all reason, upon Christmas Day, and is therefore, out of all justice, denied the consolation and profit of a proper birthday,' while he himself had 'no further use for a birthday of any description.' Among the rights and privileges carried by the document were 'the sporting of fine raiment, eating of rich meats and receipts of gifts, compliments, and copies of verse, according to the manner of our ancestors.' The deed also directed that the recipient should add to her name that of Louisa 'at least in private,' and should use the said birthday 'with moderation and humanity, *et tanquam bona filia familias*, the said birthday not being so young as it once was, and having carried me in a very satisfactory manner since I can remember.'"

THE Providence *Journal* recalls this story, which President Eliot, of Harvard, told at an alumni dinner some time ago: "I can not acknowledge that as the years go by I am growing old, I have evidence to the contrary. When I was proctor at Cambridge, a few years after my graduation, I learned that the students spoke of me habitually as 'Old Eliot.' A few nights ago, on the other hand, I met a group of students in the street, and when I had passed them I heard one say to the others: "I wonder where Charlie has been so late.'"

IT is said that when the present Emperor of Russia proposed to Princess Alix of Hesse, the following scene took place: He was Czarowitz at the time, and thus addressed the lady: "My father, the Czar, has commanded me to offer you my hand and heart." The Princess smiled at the queer, formal wording of the sentence, but immediately answered: "My grandmother, the Queen of England, has commanded me to accept the offer of your hand—your heart I shall take for myself."

JUST A COMPARISON.—Lord Russell of Killowen (when Sir Charles Russell) was once examining a witness. The question was about the size of certain hoofprints left by a horse in sandy soil.

"How large were the prints?" asked the learned counsel. "Were they as large as my hand?" holding up his hand for the witness to see.

"Oh, no!" said the witness honestly; "It was just an ordinary hoof."

Then Sir Charles had to suspend the examination while everybody laughed.—*Chicago Times-Herald.*

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MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

A Condition, Not a Theory.—POLITICUS: "The question is, What shall we do with our new possessions?"

YOUNGHUB: "I'll tell you what I do with mine: I walk the floor nights with it."—*Harper's Bazar.*

The Better Thing.—THE PARSON: "I t'ink it'd be moah 'propriate ef yo' 'tend church on Sunday 'stid of gwine shootin'."

THE REPROBATE: "Wal, pahson, de shootin' in dis hyah neighb'hood am bettah dan de suhmons."—*Puck.*

Facts in the Case.—SMILES: "I'm glad I wasn't Shakespeare."

GILES: "Why are you?"

SMILES: "Because I should be dead now."

GILES: "Yes, that's true—and Shakespeare would be forgotten."—*Chicago News.*

The Toast.—BACON: "I see the Western Undertakers' Association had a dinner, and one of them gave a funny toast."

EGBERT: "What was it?"

BACON: "May we each of us live long enough to bury one another."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Evidence.—"The evidence," said the magistrate, "is conclusive as to your having thrown a stone at the policeman." "Sure, an' it is," agreed the defendant, an Irishwoman; "an' the looks ave the man shows more than thot, yer Honor! It shows that Oi hit him!"—*Collier's Weekly.*

Kentucky Inspiration.—"I suppose you see some funny things about here?" said the visitor to Niagara. "Indeed we do," replied the guide; "why only yesterday there was a Kentucky colonel here, and as soon as he saw the rapids he wanted to shoot 'em."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Commercial Enterprise.—A shopkeeper wrote to one of his customers as follows: "I am able to offer you cloth like the enclosed sample at half a crown a yard. In case I do not hear from you, I shall conclude that you wish to pay only two shillings a yard. In order to lose no time, I accept the last-mentioned price."—*Tit-Bits.*

His Advice.—PEDLER: "I have a most valuable book to sell, madam, it tells one how to do anything."

LADY (sarcastically): "Does it tell one how to get rid of a pestering pedler?"

PEDLER (promptly): "Oh! yes, madam; buy something from him."—*Exchange.*

The Wires Were Crossed.—HOTEL MAN (who thinks he is calling down his butcher): "Say, I am shy a heart and a liver, eight ribs, and a shoulder. Now, I want 'em right away."

RAILWAY OFFICER (which has been connected by mistake): "Sorry, sir, but the wreck has been cleared up."—*Baltimore American.*

His Last Remark.—The court jester lay dying. Round the couch were gathered those who waited to hear his last words. Suddenly his lips moved as if an effort to speak. "What is it thou wouldst say?" they queried. A smile crossed his wan face, as he replied: "Wait and you will understand; I'm just getting out a die-jest."—*Yale Record.*

Easy to Reach.—"Suffering cats!" exclaimed the war editor of the yellow journal, "I can't make head or tail of this despatch from our special correspondent in South Africa." "Neither could I," said his assistant. "James," called the editor to the office-boy, "ask the South African correspondent to step in here a moment."—*Times and Standard.*

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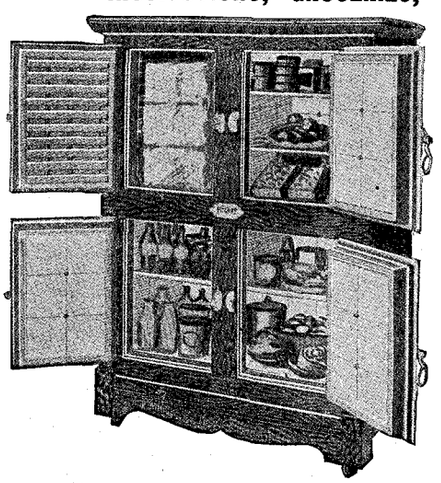

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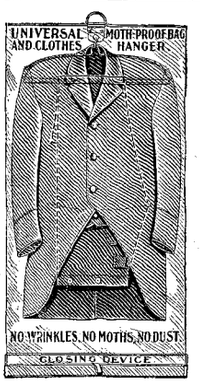

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LITTLE BOY: "Yes sir; a turrible accident!"

KINDLY GENTLEMAN: "Gracious! What was it?"

LITTLE BOY: "I met pop when I wus playin' hookey."—*Bazar.*

Current Events.

Monday, April 16.

—**Boers** are in full retreat from **Wepener,** marching along the Basuto border.

—**Mafeking garrison** is safe, but suffering from hunger.

—**Governor Roosevelt** appoints the **Tenement House Commission.**

—**Major-General Roe** orders the Seventh Regiment to the scene of trouble **at the new Croton Dam;** strikers kill a sergeant.

Tuesday, April 17.

—**Lord Roberts** reports that the Boer attack **on Wepener** is slackening.

—**Montenegro,** an insurgent general in Luzon, surrenders with his forces; an attack on United States barracks in Mindanao is repulsed.

—The plague breaks out in **Persia.**

—**In the Senate, Mr. Hoar** makes a speech on the Philippine question.

—The **floods in the South** continue to do much damage.

Wednesday, April 18.

—Reports are in circulation that **General Warren has been recalled** from South Africa in consequence of strictures upon him made by Lord Roberts.

—A Boer force has started **to intercept General Carrington's expedition** through Rhodesia.

—**Minister Straus** will not return to Constantinople until **Turkey** has paid the promised indemnity for outrages on **American missionaries.**

—More pay is conceded to the **Italian strikers** at Croton Dam.

—The **President sends a message to Congress** asking for supplementary legislation to aid in establishing civil government in Puerto Rico.

Thursday, April 19.

—The requisite remounts and equipment **reach Bloemfontein.**

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—**General Sir Frederick Carrington,** with the Mafeking relief column, arrives at Beira.

—The **Earl of Londesborough** dies in London.

—In the Senate, **the Puerto Rican resolution** to carry out the President's recent recommendation is adopted.

—In the House, **the naval appropriation bill** is considered.

The **Turkish Minister** in Washington calls on the Acting Secretary of State and is informed, it is said, that **this Government will tolerate no further delay** in payment of indemnity for outrages on American Missionaries.

Friday, April 20.

—Fighting between **General Roberts's** army and **the Boers** is reported north of **Bloemfontein.**

—**General Schalk-Burger** is chosen Vice-President of the South African Republic in place of the late General Joubert.

—In the Senate, the conference report on the **Hawaiian Government bill** is considered.

—**Governor Charles H. Allen** of Puerto Rico will sail for San Juan to-morrow.

Saturday, April 21.

—In the Free State **General Rundle's** division, going to the relief of Wepener, comes into contrast with the Boers near Dewetsdorp, twenty miles from Wepener, **and a fight occurs.**

—**Boers shell the British force** encamped on Sunday River, Natal.

—In the House, the **naval appropriation bill** is passed.

—The **Turkish Minister in Washington** confers with Secretary Hay.

—The **Ecumenical Conference** opens in New York City.

Sunday, April 22.

—Serious fighting near **Wepener.**

—The **Filipino insurrection** during the past week results in about a thousand rebels being killed, wounded, or captured.

—Secretary Long introduces the **Navy Department's bill** providing for the acquisition of land on either side of **Pearl Harbor, Hawaii,** and the establishment of a naval station there.

—**Archbishop Corrigan** sails for Genoa.

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The address delivered by the superintendent of the Leonard Sprayer Company, of Pittsfield, Mass., before the Lenox Horticultural Society at Lenox, Mass., mention of which we made in previous issues, was such a popular success that the company have been obliged to change the plan of distribution. The address is almost a college education to fruit growers, fruit dealers, and in fact to anybody eating fruit or even having but few fruit trees, or in any way concerned. It was an admirable address, is quite lengthy, about an hour's talk. It is said that had it been placed on the market in book form it might have yielded the speaker a fortune; it no doubt would have sold at a good price. All rights were reserved, however. The full address, profusely illustrated, in pamphlet form, was intended to be sent to fruit growers and owners of estates, free for the asking, but requests for it came from all sorts of people. Dressmakers, school boys and girls, clerks, leaders of clubs, young lawyers, college boys, and many who never owned a fruit tree or even a bush under the sun, sent for it. The company had to draw a line at this point, as it was never intended for these classes of people. To prevent imposition, the address will only be sent to people interested in fruit culture, and a fee of 50c. in postage will be charged. This book exclusively treats of the interests of owners of fruit and shade trees, the kind of pumps in orchard work or in parks to be used, with comments upon the "home-made" Bordeaux, made on a barn floor by Mike—or Jim—with a hoe in hand, and its failure. Published on good paper, easy reading, plain in language, free from technicalities. We believe this book to be a good investment for owners of country seats or fruit growers. We have one on our table. The book is all right. Send for the lecture to the Lenox Sprayer Co., 30 West Street, Pittsfield, Mass. "Cut this out before you forget."

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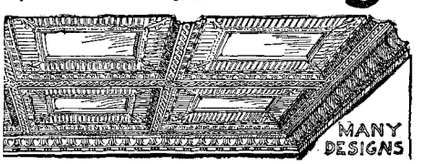

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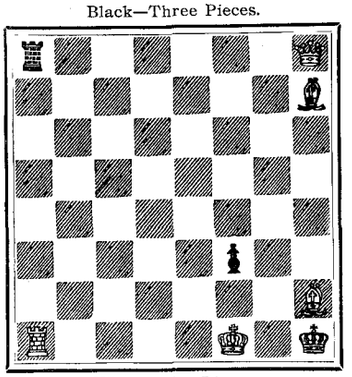
Problem 468.

BY G. CHOCHOLOUS.

From "Chess Problems."

Black—Three Pieces.



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Sewall (Columbia)	0	Ellis "	1
Cook (Yale)	0	George (Oxford)	1
Hopkins (Harvard)	1	Seddy "	0
Austell (Yale)	0	Wiles "	1
Total	1½	Total	4½

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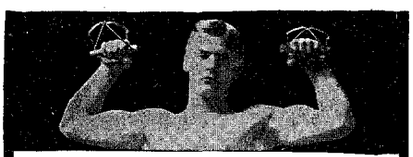

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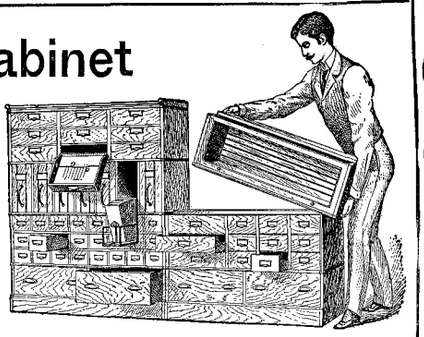

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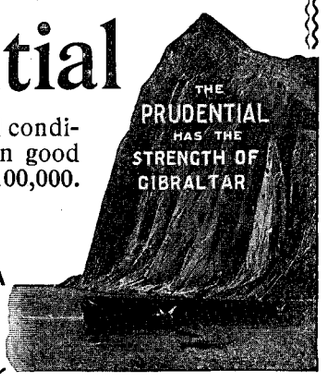

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Solution of Problems.

No. 464.

Key-move, Kt (Q 5)—K 3.

No. 465.

1. B—Kt 6 / K—Q 4	2. Q—Q B 8 / Any	3. Q—B 6, mate
1. ..... / B—B 7	2. P—Q 3 ch / K—Q 4	3. P—B 4, mate
	2. ..... / B x P	3. B—B 6, mate
1. ..... / B x B	2. Q—B sq / Any	3. Q or B mate
1. ..... / B—Q 5	2. Kt x P ch / K—Q 4 (must)	3. P—B 4, mate
1. ..... / B—K 8	2. K x P / Any	3. Q—Q R 8, mate
1. ..... / P x B	2. K—R 7 ! / Any	3. Q—R 8, mate

Other variations depend on those given.

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa. C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; A Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; Prof. B. Moser, Malvern, Ia.; W. B. Miller, Calmar, Ia.; B. J. Richmond, Cumberland, Md.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; the Rev. A. P. Gray, Amherst, Va.; the Rev. F. W. Reeder, Depauville, N. Y.; H. P. Van Wagner, Atlanta; Dr. W. A. Phillips, Cleveland; E. Pendleton, Wytheville, Va.; A. Thompson, Sherman, Tex.; C. F. Mills, Glens Falls, N. Y.

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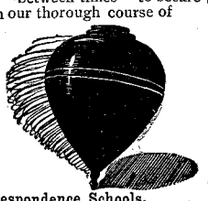

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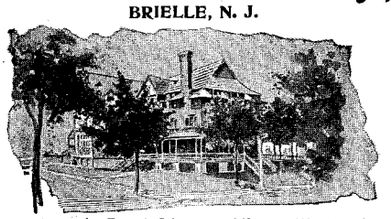

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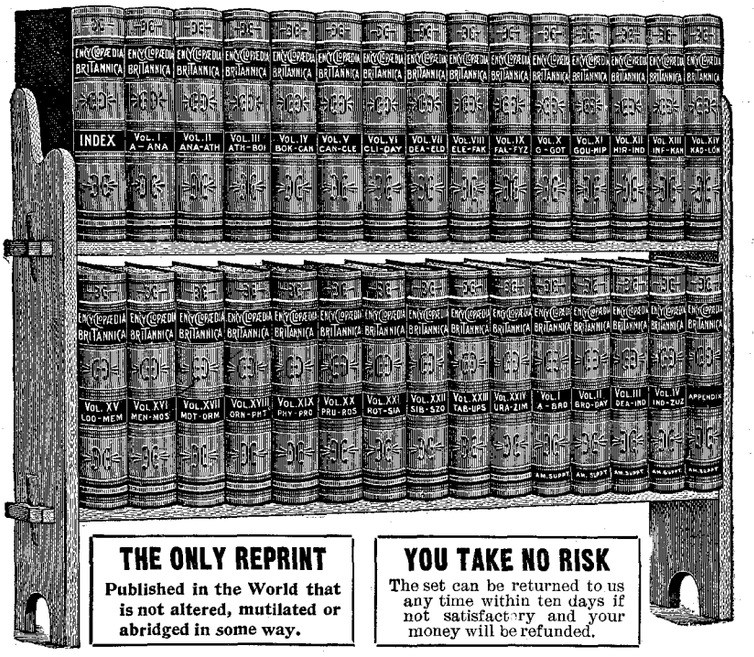

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HENRY G. ALLEN & CO., Publishers, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York.

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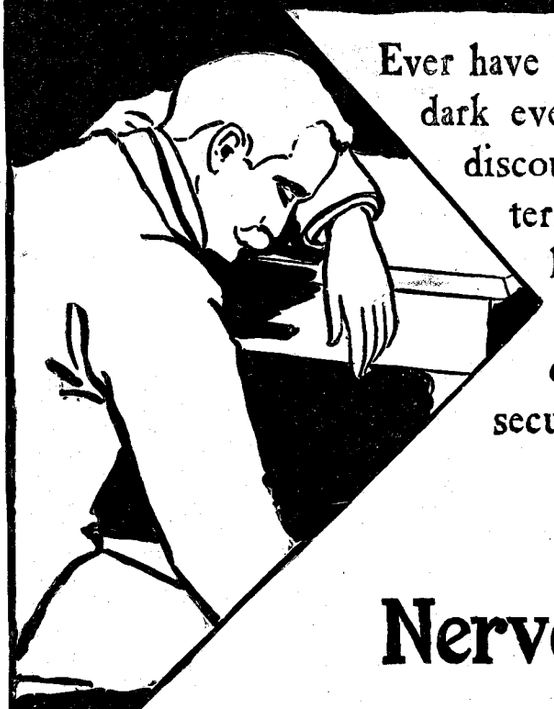
BLUES



Ever have "the blues"? Then you know how dark everything looks. You are completely discouraged and cannot throw off that terrible depression. A little work looks like a big mountain; a little noise sounds like the roar of a cannon; a little sleep is all you can secure, night after night.

That's Nerve Exhaustion

The truth of the matter is, your nerves have been poisoned and weakened with the impurities in your blood. The thing for you to do is to get rid of these impurities just as soon as you can.

You want a blood-purifying medicine,—a perfect Sarsaparilla,—that's what you want. You want a Sarsaparilla that is the strongest and best nerve tonic you can buy, too.

That's AYER'S

"The only Sarsaparilla made under the personal supervision of three graduates: a graduate in pharmacy, a graduate in chemistry, and a graduate in medicine."

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

"During last year I was suffering from nervous prostration. For weeks I grew worse, became thin, could not sleep, had no appetite, and was in a wretched condition. After taking several kinds of medicines without result, I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla with more than pleasing results. My appetite returned, I slept soundly, my strength and weight increased, and now I am well and strong without the slightest trace of my old trouble. Indeed, I would hardly believe it possible for medicine to bring about such a change in any person." — CLARA MEALEY, Winter Hill, Somerville, Mass., Dec. 21, 1899.

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